THE
"PIRATE OF THE AIR"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 237 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM.

Manila, Bangkok.			
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY THE 4th OCTOBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERTS, DEVJI AND OTHER WELLKNOWN MAKERS COTTAGE PIANO BY HENRY WARD & Co., OF LONDON, JOST RADIO FAN, ELECTRIC TABLE FAN, SINGER'S HAND SEWING MACHINE, WILLIAM TYPEWRITER, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the very valuable highly polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts, Devji, and other wellknown makers such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored side boards, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic cabinets silver show cases, rich palm stands, Brass flower pots, rich ornaments, full compass cottage piano by Henry Ward and Co., of London, rich oil paintings and historical pictures William Typewriter, rich teapoys, rich writing tables, carved centre tables and jardiniere stands, Jost radio fan, Joondah Almirah by Wimbridge, selected double and single bedroom almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich double and single beds, Singer's hand-sewing machine, rich oil carpets, China mattings, English glass and porcelainware, rich plated were by Mappin and Webb and Reed and Barton, etc., etc., the property of J. Clive Esqr., including that of W. H. Foster Esq., and N. B Goodsir, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Oct. 4, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CURRY ROAD, OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hussanalli Sulemanji the mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th June, 1912, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2712 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements chawls or range of buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Curry Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, 663, 687, 689, and 759 and New No. 1 c.b./12646 and New Survey No. 1a/2660, 1a/2673 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2397 (1), 2397 (2) 2367 (3), 2397, (4), 2397 (5), 2397 (6), and Street No. 13, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, and 13e, and bounded on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway, Curry Road Station, on or towards the West by the property of Alli Ahmed Abba Juma, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Curry Road, and on or towards the South by a water passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Furdoonji P. Puvri, attorney for mortgagee at his office 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1917.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
JAPANESE ARTS & CURIOS
WHERE?
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
Opposite Currency Office.
WAIT FOR THE OPENING DAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder.
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

CONSUMPTION
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
DR. C. MUTHU, the world-famous specialist, who recently toured India has consented to try my remedy in his sanatorium.
Consumption can now be cured even in 2nd and 3rd stages and in "Hopeless" cases by this remedy made of Indian Herbs.
Government Officials remarkable testimony.
"I have noticed one peculiar improvement in particular since I started your cure. My sputum is undoubtedly a better colour. Before it used to be pure yellow, now the yellow even in the morning is considerably mixed with white and very little of the sputum sinks in water. . . . I have lost the constant nervous feeling and have done a lot of work without noticing the extra exertion at all. Just before taking your cure I was running a temperature of over 100 deg. was quite unable to cycle to office or my construction works. Almost from the very day I started this medicine I have felt so extraordinarily well. . my appetite has improved and I have not had any pleuritic pains at all. I particularly notice the absence of pain, I used to have before in the legs and back."
NOTE.—This patient is in the 3rd stage and has been treated by famous specialists and got rapidly worse.
I get similar letters from nearly all parts of the world.
I have the largest Phthisis practice in the world.
Write for free interview.
Hours 9 to 12.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
76, LAMINGTON ROAD,
Opposite Lal Chimney.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Sharam Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. —Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Habijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Balvi
HYDERABAD (Sind).—Jethmal Thakursingh
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Fate Brothers.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADDWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion: every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 1 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 5 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible] RUPEES WORTH of General MOTOR ACCESSORIES: Pick of world's best markets. Write us your needs. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 904—10

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Prize Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 92

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free 9614

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 881, Hornby Road, Fort 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for a Local Bombay Mill (Parsee preferred). Apply Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 94

SMART WAITERS are required for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL at once. Apply in person to the DEPUTY MANAGER, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. 103

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a mill office in Bombay. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 93

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing general office routine. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 65

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One CASHIER with security Rs. 20,000 cash or Government Promissory Notes, two PAY CLERKS with security Rs. 5,000 each. Apply stating terms to CHIEF AUDITOR, Camp, Dadar. 76.

WANTED—A competent TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred, for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply enclosing copy of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 260, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 95

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON for a Native State in Rajputana. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 to start with according to qualifications and experience. Apply to D. H. VAKIL, C/o. Dr. Divan, Ramwady, Bombay No. 2. 92

REQUIRED—One qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to remain on the Chalisgaon Water Supply Work, at Chalisgaon, for 3 months. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem and both ways passage. Apply with testimonials to GANGARAM and KANAYALAL, Contractors, Chalisgaon. 23

WANTED—A TEACHER Hindu young men having passed the Matriculation, School Final, etc. Beginners on a salary of Rs. twenty, and of some experience on Rs. twenty-five with an annual increase. Apply to THE PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simons University College School, Vasco, Marmugao. 58.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SUPERINTENDENT for an Estate on Rs. 135, also a GRADUATE to coach Rajkumar on Rs. 100 and free quarters from 15th Oct. Apply with 1 anna stamp to THE NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, Delhi. 49

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for Ahmednagar Municipality, who must be an M.B. B.S. of the Bombay University. The selection of the candidate for the post depends upon his fulfilling the conditions laid down in G. R. No. 4090 of 28th May, 1913, and G. R. No. 3435 of 13th May, 1916, G. D. The pay of the post is Rs. 150 a month rising to Rs. 300. Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of October, 1917. CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Ahmednagar. Ahmednagar, 1st October, 1917. 104

WANTED for FIELD SERVICE MESOPOTAMIA—AGENTS, for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps. (2) Pay Rs. 50 per month, 50 per cent. Botta, from date of proceeding on Field Service, also 12½ per cent. Mesopotamia allowance whilst in the Field. (3) Security Deposit Rs. 500 essential in cash or Government Promissory Loan Notes, etc., not personal. (4) Applications should be submitted immediately to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Poona Division. Applicants in Bombay should apply to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Supplies, Bombay Brigade (Bombay Castle behind Town Hall), Personal interview preferable. 105

SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST WANTS work 2—3 hours daily, between 10 a.m to 6 p.m. Apply to Box. No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 97.

WANTED—POST by an M.A. (History), having teaching experience as TUTOR for an hour daily. Apply Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 64

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS by The Easter Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—2,500 ft. of second hand cast iron spigot and socket pipe, 6in. diameter in good condition and mention the price required to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent State Gardens, Junagadh. 43

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—RUDGE MULTI with side car. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, near Tram Terminus. 100

FOR SALE—10 H. P.. A. C. MOTOR with starter. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum near Tram Terminus. 102

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KAYA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 9703

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE A. J. S. with side car, hood, screen, with electric light complete, in good condition. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, near Tram Terminus. 101

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—One four-ton MOTOR LORRY of Garford Maker, Model K., having maximum speed of 10.8 miles per hour and a carrying capacity of 8,000 pounds exclusive of body. Apply to Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for Mr. Khimji Damji, Receiver in Suit No. 708 of 1917, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort. 9970

FOR SALE—Chaff Cutter, Hoisting crab, Flour grinder, Mortar Mills, oil Engines, Steam Engine, Centrifugal, Contractors, Rotary, Semi-Rotary Pumps, Galvanized Pipes, Flanges, Bends, Sockets and rails, &c. Particulars on application. GANGARAM KANAYALAL CONTRACTORS, Chalisgaon. 71

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, Bandra Hill, Kane Road No. 45, Apply Messrs. KING KING & Co., Bombay. 6

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Corporation will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, at No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To appoint Auditors of the Corporation for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

C. I. PAREKH and Coy.,
106 Agents.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), when the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That Article 3 B of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting therein after the figure and words '5 per cent. per annum' the words 'free of Income Tax.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 30th August, 1917. 9927

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointments of postmen in the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices.

The pay of the postmen's grade is as follows:—

1st Rs. 25 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
2nd Rs. 20 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
3rd Rs. 18 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
4th Rs. 16 plus Rs. 1-8-0 grain compensation.

Applicants should be able to read addresses in (1) English, Gujarathi and Marathi or (2) English and Urdu.

The grade on which applicants will be employed will depend on their qualifications.

Apply in person to the undersigned.

G. W. LOVE,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Bombay, General Post Office,
Dated 1st October, 1917. 67

NOTICE.

WANTED—Applicants for the formation of a reserve of temporary clerks, to be trained for FIELD SERVICE.

One Clerk on Rs. 60 P. M.
Five Clerks on Rs. 50 P. M. each.
Five Clerks on 40 P. M. each.
Four Clerks on Rs. 30 P. M. each.

2. The SELECTED CANDIDATES, on having been passed medically fit for Field Service and on signing the prescribed form of Agreement, will be engaged at the rates of pay specified as abovementioned, according to qualification, and will be posted to the Embarkation Supply Depot for training. As each clerk is considered sufficiently trained, sanction will be obtained to raise his pay, according to his merit.

3. When eventually ordered for Field Service, the clerks will be entitled to the following concessions:—

(a) Free Field Service Clothing.
(b) 50 per cent. batta on their pay and free rations, from the date of embarkation.

4. Candidates should apply personally to the Undersigned with applications in their own hand-writing and original testimonials in their possession.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Capt.,
for Lieut.-Col.,
Assist. Director of S. & T. (Embarkation),
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMBHAIBAI, widow of NARANJI COOVERJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

NANDIBAI, widow of KALIDAS JIVRAJ, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the daughters of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, KNIGHT, ACTING Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 27th day of September, 1917.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
103. Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client THACKER PREMJI MULJI, the sole owner of the firm of THACKER PREMJI MULJI & Co. Notice is hereby given to the Public that our client has dispensed with the services of TRICUMDAS DAMJI and GOPALDAS DAMJI, who were employed in the said firm as from this day and that they are now no longer in the service of the said firm and that if hereafter anybody gives credit or makes payment to or otherwise deals with them in respect of the dealings and affairs of the said firm, he will do so at his own risk and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1917.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
109 Attorneys for Thacker Premji Mulji.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY
No. 467 of 1917.

Re: MEGHASHAM NARAYEN LAUD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Charni Road, a deceased ..... Debtor.

EX-PARTE—Messrs. NANDLAL JAMNADAS, a firm; ... The petitioning Creditors

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed Meghasham Narayen Laud (deceased) in Insolvency, it is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon Court.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1917.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 3rd day of October, 1917. 107

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMASJI SORABJEE, the Transferee of an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th December 1913, and made between Moosa Haji Hassum of the one part and Vajishanker Gowrishanker and Shanker Prasad Haribhai of the other part and which was transferred to him by an Indenture dated 9th December 1915, by the said mortgagees has in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to him by the said Indenture of mortgage contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance, or otherwise, howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring two thousand seven hundred and six square yards together with the three buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 3268 and New Survey No. 8022 and assessed by the Muicipality under D Ward No and Street Nos. 620, 620(1) and 620(2) and bounded on the East by the Girgaum Road, on the West by the ground belonging to the Improvement Trust Bombay on the South by the property of Tulsidas Hansraj and on the North by the property of Haji Fatey Mahomed Jusab.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1917.
PAYNE & Co.,
96. Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

THE POPULAR.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY

TO NIGHT AT 9-30

HALL CAINE'S POPULAR DRAMA.

"THE PRODIGAL SON"

The story of a man who left home after bitterly wronging his brother and mother and returned many years afterwards repentant and full of riches.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"

The tale of a shop girl who comes into some money and goes abroad, intending to marry while she is still rich. Later her money all spent, she meets the man she loves in a similar predicament on the Embankment.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

"TIGER'S CUB"

Night Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.

Booking at Rose and Co.

Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday:—From 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. and afterwards Advance.

Booking at the Theatre for to-night's performance only from 6 to 8 p.m. only.

POPULAR PICTURES

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-45 ONLY.

"THE INDIAN'S LAMENT"
"DOROTHY DARES"
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"
PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8 Re. 1 Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

? WHO IS THE LAUGHING MASK?

Next Saturday
PATHE PRESENTS
"THE IRON CLAW"
THE SUPER SENSATIONAL FILM SERIAL
PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE

Starring the "Exploits of Elaine" Trio. PEARL WHITE, CHREIGHTON HALE. AND SHELDON LEWIS

This absorbing Mystery will be unfolded at **THE EXCELSIOR** Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Lamington Road.

Baby Marie Osborne, Pathe Star.

TO-NIGHT
BABY MARY SUNSHINE
The Youngest leading star of the world.
IN
"TOLD AT TWILIGHT" "TOLD AT TWILIGHT" "TOLD AT TWILIGHT"
A charming Gold-Rooster Play.
IN 5 ACTS
Featuring
Baby Marie Osborne
Daniel Gilfeather
and
HENRY KING of "Who Pays?" fame.
A film of unsurpassable beauty
A wholesome entertainment of the highest value
BRING YOUR CHILDREN ALONG.
also
"THE NATIONAL PARK OF YELLOWSTONE"
A beautiful Pathe Coloured Travel.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"ALL IN THE DAYS WORK" A delightful Mutt and Jeff Cartoon.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m., Daily. MATINEE Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

CONTINUED DELIRIOUS SUCCESS
OF
MACISTE-ALPINO
The world's greatest film
AT
ELDORADO
CINEMA
LOOK OUT FOR
The Mightiest Serial Achievement
The greatest thriller of them all cost 2½ million to produce
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
Commencing Saturday 6th inst.,
AT THE
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD (North.)
WHAT HAPPENED 17 YEARS AGO IN PARIS???
Follow each Episode carefully of the Voice-on-the Wire.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

Thursday 4th and Friday 5th
"THE REDHEADS"
2nd Edition with the Great Snowball Finale

Saturday 6th October
"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND"

Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co

EVERY EVENING at 6-30
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

See
the screen version adapted from the well known novel of the same name
PAULA
a British Masterpiece in six reels
BY
the world renowned author and writer
VICTORIA CROSS
which is being now shown every night
AT
7-0 8-45 10-30
with the usual half rates only at Bombay's popular place of resort
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
N. B.—Artistic illustrated booklet of the complete story, price annas two.

THIS WEEK **THE EMPIRE**
Presents
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS,
"THE EMPRESS"
The Great Charm of **THE EMPRESS** lies in the straightforward story. The lack of complexity and the intensity of the play as it unfolds itself upon the screen.
A story of a good but persecuted woman.
The sophistries of an artist
The enmity of another girl
The blackmailing of a man
The suspicions of a husband
A FILM OF PAGEANTRY
AND
INTENSE ACTING
'LONESOME LUKE'
and his Trolley trouble.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
"Great Fun plenty of excitement, vociferous applause."—"The Times."
NOW IN REHEARSAL BY THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY
and to be produced on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOOKING OPENS AT S. ROSE & CO., TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

(?) THE CREAM OF (Solved)

THE GREAT SECRET

is contained in the concluding chapters

— NOW PRESENTED —

GRIPPING REALISM

SEE THE BIG STRONG VITAL THINGS OF LIFE

LOVE—FAITH—PAIN—JOY
COURAGE—STRUGGLE
SACRIFICE—CLASH

SUPREME MOMENTS

DON'T—DON'T—DON'T

MISS THE CREAM OF ENTERTAINMENTS

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD. (West.)

THE

GREAT GALA Night is To-night !

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE

GAIETY REVUE Co.

PRESENTS

For the first time in India

A TOPICAL NONENTITY REVUE !!!

THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE
THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE
THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE
THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE
THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE

Also for the first time in India will be shown in Cinema in connection with the above Revue.

A NOVEL BATHING SCENE

full of

FUN & FROLIC

Specially Filmed at Mahim Sea Face.

A REVELATION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

SEE THE FUN AT THE BATHING SCENE
THE HUMAN PYRAMID IN THE SEA.

See the

GRAND PATRIOTIC FINALE.

"THE ALLIES CAUSE"

LOOK AT THE GIRLS IN ATTENTION TO THEIR GUNS

A SOLID EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

of

LATEST SONGS, CATCHY CHORUSES,

SPECIALITY DANCES FULL

of

VIM, VIVACITY & VUN

SAME OLD PRICES:

FOLLOW THE CROWD

To the

GAIETY TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10.

FOR THOSE WHO CARE FOR HEALTH.

Magazines of Health, Strength and Happiness

American Publications.

Physical Culture, Edited by Bernaar Macfadden Annual Subscription Rs.	7	8
Naturopath or Herald of Health .. „	7	8
Health Culture Editor Elmer Lee, M. D. Yearly subscription .. .. „	5	12
Brain and Brawn, yearly subscription „	4	12
Philosophy of Healthy .. .. .. „	4	12
Cheap English Editions.		
Physical Culture by Macfadden .. „	2	8
Beauty and Health for Women by Macfadden.. .. .. „	2	8
The Healthy Life .. .. „	3	12

Postage free.

Can be Subscribed from any month, for 12 months, at above rates.

Sole Agent :—**B. P. MADON,**

Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ.
Branch : 297, Hornby Road, Fort.
Send for our 104 Pages Illustrated Catalogue.
Cost 6 ans. V. P. 8 ans.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 2nd

				Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	..	..	..
„ „	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	3,000
„ „	Sales of East Indian ..	..	..	..
„ „	Imports	..	..	..
Mid. Americans	.. ..	..	..	..
Egyptian F.G.F. s-ot sakellaridis		..	..	29.90
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		..	Jan.	23.82
			Mar.	23.94
			May	24.01
New Orleans 10 a.m.			Jan.	23.09
			Mar.	23.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

New Contracts.

January	17.85
February	18.00
March	17.60
April	17.00*
May	17.42

Received mutilated.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2nd.

Old Contracts.

Months.		
Oct.	17.57	
Oct.-Nov.	17.15	+10
Nov.-Dec.	16.75	

New Contracts.

Months.	
January	18 03 +43
February	17.90+40
March	17.75+37
April	17.63+36
May	17.52+35

MID. AMERICAN SPOT.

Liverpool, Oct 2nd.

Trading Value	18.72
Official Value	18.90

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2nd.

Old Contracts.

Months.	
Oct.	22.25
Nov.	22.50

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis Spot.

Trading Value	32 35
Official Value	30.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	..	..15.50
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..15.75
„ „ Fine	..	..	..16.00
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..17.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	..	..	..17.25
„ „ „ Fine.	..	..	..17.50
„ Broach Good	..	..	..18.36
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..18.52
„ „ Fine	..	..	..18.75
„ Scinde Good	..	..	..15.50
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..15.75
„ „ Fine	..	..	..16.00

Liverpool, Oct. 2nd.

„ Bengal Good	..	..	..16.60
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..16.85
„ „ Fine	..	..	..16.10
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..17.10
„ „ „ Fully Good	..	..	..17.35
„ „ „ Fine	..	..	..17.60
„ Broach Good	..	..	..18.44
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..18.62
„ „ Fine	..	..	..18.80
„ Scinde Good	..	..	..15.60
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..15.85
„ „ Fine	..	..	..16.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 1st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	17,000
„ „ to Continent..	.. ..	32,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.40
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	65½

New York, Oct. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	47,000
Futures at New York Jan.	..	24.77 +1+14
„ „ Mar.	..	24.83 +1+9
„ „ May.	..	24.93 +1+10
Spot Cotton at New York	..	26.20+95
„ New Orleans..	..	26.32+19
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..	24.04+.11
„ „ Mar.	..	24.22+1+16

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	47½
Closing Tone of Silver :—Weak.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.52

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 2nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	86
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 2nd.

RAPESEED:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept..	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	590

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept. Oct Buyers	600
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct.	590
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	595

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	330

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY.

MESSAGE

by a qualified Lady.

Separate Chambers for Ladies only.

Insure your Health and Beauty.

Open : 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,

303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	.. ..	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	.. ..	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	22/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	2/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 3.

The Bureau Report received this morning gave the average condition of the crop as 60.4 per cent., against 67.8 per cent. last month, showing a deterioration of 7.4 per cent. during the month. This may be considered as bullish, and in combination with the Ginners' Report, also to hand this morning, showing 2,498,000 bales ginned to 25th September against 4,063,000 bales at the same time last year, was the cause of a sharp rise in New York. The low figures of the Ginners' Report are, however, probably due to the lateness of the crop, and the deficiency will be made up in later Ginners' Reports. With regard to the Bureau Report, the following table shows that the average "for the season" is the lowest since 1905 (and probably for many years previous to that) being 67.7 per cent.

After receipt of the Bureau Report and Ginners' Report this morning the quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 455 Exchange terms and Rs. 452 Association terms, but later on the New York closing cable of yesterday came to hand reporting an advance of 114 points, and business was done on Association terms at Rs. 461 62. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 465 for Good Broach and declined to Rs. 463, at which price some business was done. At Colaba, on Association terms, transactions were made at Rs. 459 and later on at Rs. 456. On Exchange terms the price gradually declined to Rs. 458½ which was the closing rate. A fair business has been done both on Exchange and Association terms.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices were steadier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April	.. 458½
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	..	January	.. 454
„ Nagpur Kampti	.. ..	„	.. 450
„ Khamgaon Akola	.. ..	„	.. 432
„ Khandeish	.. ..	„	.. 406
„ Muthia	.. ..	„	.. 393
„ Bengal	.. ..	„	.. 364
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	„	.. 343

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 3rd OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.F.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..	350	340	328			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab..	349	339	327			„
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				442		„
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				445		„
M. G. Westerns ..				413	401	„
H.G. Westerns ..				403	391	„
M.G. Compta ..				456	442	„
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			466	451		„
M.G. Dhrangadra ..			460	446		„
M.G. Bagalkot ..				421		„
H.G. Bijapur ..				416		„

All the above quotations are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (H.G)	350	340	328	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	349	339	327	.. 1/25th Jan. 18 .. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	4'8	..	.. Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	437	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	460	445	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	462 1/25th Apl. 18
Anthni Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	442 Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	398	..	.. 1/25th Apl. 18
Bhagalkote(M.G.)	..	..	..	420 Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	414 Ready
Savgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	450 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	416 Ready
Westerns(H.G.)	..	..	..	403 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	460 Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 2nd October :—

Cotton	..	..	..	..	1,877 bales
Wheat	..	..	..	..	21,681 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	..	3,746 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.			..	..	48 „
Ghigellyseed	..	..	..	..	882 „
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	168 „
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	Nil
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	19,853 „
Rice	..	..	..	..	22,723 „
Myrabollams	..	..	..	..	1,698 „
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	1,665 „
Mowraseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	4,432 „
Jowar	..	..	..	..	18 „
Maize	..	..	..	..	19 „
Barley	..	..	..	..	909 „

Seasons.	Upto 25th May.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th July.	Upto 25th Aug.	Upto 25th Sept.	Season's Average.
1905-06	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	74.5
1906-07	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	79.9
1907-08	79.5	78.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	71.6
1908-09	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	77.9
1909-10	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	69.9
1910-11	82 0	80 7	75.5	72.1	65 9	75.2
1911-12	87.8	88.2	88.1	73.2	71.1	81.9
1912-13	78.9	80.4	76.6	74.8	69.6	76.0
1913-14	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	74.5
1914-15	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5	76.4
1915-16	80.0	80.3	75.3	69.2	60.8	73.1
1916-17	77.5	81.1	72.3	61.2	56.3	69.7
1917-18	69 5	70.3	70.3	67.8	60.4	67.7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 3rd.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80..	42	8	0	6	7	0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30 ..	42	8	0	6	7	0
„ Karachi Bangla ..	44	0	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6	10	0	7	0	0
„ Cawnpore ..	6	8	0	6	14	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore ..	6	14	0	7	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	6	0	7	11	0
„ Thin ..	7	6	0	7	6	0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	44	0	0	0	4	0
„ Gajar 75.25 ..	43	0	0	0	2	0
„ Gajar 50.50 ..	42	0	0	0	0	0
„ Black ..	39	0	0	0	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	38	0	0	7	12	0
Groundnuts ..	3	6	0	7	14	0
Mowraseed ..	3	14	0	4	4	0

Forward.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat May ..	8	9	0
Linseed May ..	8	13	0

BUREANT REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 2.

The United States Census Bureau states that the average condition of the crop is 60.4 per cent. and the crop is estimated 12,047,000.

The amount of Cotton ginned up to 24th September is 2,498,000 commercial bales.

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet following the decline in London.

Bar Gold 25-12.
Sovereign 15-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-10.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 98-10.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 98-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/5 43/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 194.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 200½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.

The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but eased off towards the close due to profit taking and speculative sales.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,860 to 1,840, Fazulbhoy 850 to 840, Madhavjees from 2,440 to 2,410, Currimbhoys from 385 to 368/12, Pearls from 572/8, to 560 and closed at 562/8, and Nagpurs from 2,610 to 2,650, and after a sharp fall to 2,605 closed at 2,612/8.

Bombay United declined to 772/8, Crescents to 243/12, Davids to 522/8, and Indore-Malwa to 380.

Century improved to 340, Swadeshi to 1.845, Finlay to 352/8, Indian Bleaching to 242/8, Kasturchand were quoted at 1,250, and Swan to 410.

Tata Iron ordinary declined to 260, and Deferreds to 1,222½, Katni ordinary improved to 255, and Indian Cement declined to 317/8.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 1,092/8, Bombay-Burma to 1,030, and Tata Hydro declined to 1,205.

The market closed dull.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Coal shares did not attract much attention. Small business was reported. The tone of the market was fairly steady. There was [illegible] jute mill shares, buyers' requirements having [illegible] been fulfilled yesterday. Prices were steady but quiet. Industrials absorbed a good deal of attention ruling quite firm with one or two exceptions. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Kalapahari 16-6; Parasea 5-12, 6; Phularitand 9-2, 9-4; Teetulmuri 16-4 to 17.

Jute :—Belvedere ord 503; Clive ord 214-8, 213, 214; Dalhousie ord 448; Delta ord 485; Empire ord 46-12 to 47-4; Fort Gloster ord 629; Gourepore ord 636; Howrah ord 420; Kelvin ord 628½ Lawrence ord 419, 415, Northbrook ord 43-10, 43-12; Reliance ord 406 to 410.

Miscellaneous :—Bank of Bengal 1,520, 1526; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 152, 154; Bengal Brass 7, 7-4; Bowreah Cotton ord 205; Cawnpore Cotton ord 60-8; Dacca Electric Supply 14-8; Howrah Oil 125 to 129-8; Hooghly Flour 20, 20-4; James Glendye 10-12; Titaghur Paper prefs 90; United Flour 19-10.

Government Paper :—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-4 and small lots at Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 68-10.

MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The forty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday, Mr. Narotam Morarji presiding, when the directors' report for the year ended 30th June, 1917, was approved and adopted and the recommendations made in it were sanctioned. In the course of their report the directors stated :

The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 8,47,637-15-7 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 35,450-11-0 brought forward from last year's accounts, which will be considered highly satisfactory. Having paid from the above sum an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, for the half-year ended 31st December last *viz.*, Rs. 69,000, there remains the available balance of Rs. 7,78,637-15-7. From this your Directors have set apart—

		Rs.	as.	p.
To Depreciation of Machinery Account	.....	2,00,000	0	0
„ Depreciation of Building Account	.....	50,000	0	0
„ Reserve Fund	.....	1,00,000	0	0
„ Income Tax Fund	.....	60,000	0	0
„ Special bonus to Company's Employees	.....	5,000	0	0
„ Workmen's Amelioration Fund	.....	7,500	0	0
„ Electric Installation Account	.....	16,558	12	0
„ Sprinklers Installation Account	.....	15,000	0	0
„ Investment Reserve Fund.		40,000	0	0
	Rs.	4,94,058	12	0

and recommend disposal of the balance as under—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 190 per Share for the half year ended 30th June last	2,18,500	0	0
Bonus to Company's Employees.	20,300	0	0
	7,32,858	12	0
Balance to be carried forward to next year's Account	45,779	3	7
Grand Total Rs.	7,78,637	15	7

Your Directors have invited the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. to join the Board as a Director. You will have to confirm this appointment.

Your Mill premises together with the Machinery and ordinary contents stand insured to date at Rs. 93,88,425; also the Mill profits and the fixed charges have been insured at Rs. 14,50,000.

In accordance with the Clause 87 of Articles of Association, two of your Directors, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation of Madras it was resolved present Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy with an address of welcome.

PAWAI WATER WORKS.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS FOR DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when a letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 26th September 1917, on the subject of the Pawai Water Works was recorded. In the course of this letter the Commissioner stated :—

"I have the honour to refer to the Standing Committee's Resolution dated the 29th August 1917, inviting my opinion as to whether it is desirable to dispose of the Municipal property known as Pawai Water Works, and asking for particulars which would enable the Standing Committee to consider the matter. As a drinking supply, the water of the Pawai Lake has long been condemned. In regard to the water of this lake, the Executive Health Officer reports as follows :—

The water in the Pawai Lake is unfit for potable purposes even after filtration. The catchment area is polluted. At any time cholera may occur and the lake become contaminated. To render the water, as it is at present, safe for public supply for drinking, a perfect system of filtration would be required with the addition of lime or alum. The result of this cannot be guaranteed until it has been tried. It was once suggested that Pawai water might be used for road watering or trade purposes, but to make it available for road watering or as a supply to mills for industrial purposes, it would be necessary to lay a large main from the lake as far as Kalachowki Road, a distance of about 11 miles, with small distributing pipes to the mills and for road watering. This would cost not less than Rs. 9 lakhs. Even then there would not be sufficient pressure in the mains to admit of the use of the hose for road watering, and watering by cart would have to be adopted at a considerable outlay as the additional cost of constructing water carts would be entailed. Quite apart from the question of the cost it would not be advisable to introduce a suspicious water even for industrial purposes as no safeguards can possibly be provided to ensure against its being used for drinking purposes.

From the above it will be clear that water from the Pawai Lake is not suitable for a drinking supply nor would pay to bring it into Bombay for industrial purposes. It would in the circumstances be advantageous to dispose of the Water Works if the Corporation are able to secure a reasonable offer for the same, and efforts in this direction have been made.

A B. B. AND C. I. RY. PROPOSAL.

In 1912, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. opened negotiations with the Municipality for the purchase of a portion of the Pawai Water Works, but the negotiations fell through for two main reasons. In the first place the Agent offered only Rs. 3,00,000 which is Rs. 1,27,185 less than the amount originally expended on these works, and secondly, and chiefly, the Railway Company wished to dispose of all water in excess of their requirements to other Railways and mills and thereby derive a revenue for themselves and lessen our own. This proposal the Corporaion could not be asked to accept.

In June 1916, the Municipal Commissioner considered the following alternative proposals :—

(1) To offer the lake, dam, etc., for sale to Government for use as a small irrigation scheme.

(2) To drain the lake and sell the land and engine, etc.

(3) To drain the lake and periodically auction the rights of cultivating rice, etc., cutting grass, etc. As regards (1), I am in communication with Government. As regards (2) and (3), offers were invited by public advertisements in the local newspapers in March last but no offers were received. Endeavours have been made for many years past to obtain a purchaser for the pumping plant, but without success. Offers were however again invited in March last for the purchase of the plant and an offer for the purchase of the same has now been received from the Madras Government and is being submitted for sanction.

The full capacity of the Pawai Lake is 696 million gallons. The maximum available capacity is the storage capacity of the lake above the lowest outlet. This at the end of the monsoon is 600 million gallons."

The letter then goes on to give the original cost of the construction of the lake and works, the total amount being Rs. 6,61,576-11-7, and states :—

"It is difficult to estimate the present value of the engines and boilers as they are of a somewhat out-of-date pattern being now 28 years old. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, considered that if they were sold for future use in their present position without having to be dismantled and re-erected their value with building might be put at about half the original cost, or say, Rs. 66,700. If, however, the plant had to be dismantled, packed, transported and re-erected elsewhere it could not be expected to realize anything approaching to this price.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONIES ADVANCED.

CLAIM DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Mangaldas Ramdas .....Plaintiff.

v/s

Ichhalal Jagmohandas and others...Defendants.

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 7,961-13-0 with interest.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff alleged that in the year 1912 he had advanced three several sums of money aggregating to Rs. 7,000 to the firm of Jagmohandas Kilabhai, which then was constituted by Jagmohandas Kilabhai the father of defendants 1 and 2 and the remaining defendants. The advance was to carry interest at 6 per cent. Jagmohandas Kilabhai died on the 7th June, 1913, leaving defendants 1 and 2 his sons as members of the joint Hindu family consisting of himself and the 1st and 2nd defendants. On Jagmohandas's death, the defendants continued the firm as surviving partners and sent ankdas from time to time to the plaintiff. A part payment of Rs. 800 had been made by the defendants on the 1st day of January 1914. The defendants had also admitted by "ankdas" made up to 19th October 1914, that Rs. 7,223-1-10 were due to the plaintiff.

The 1st and 2nd defendants pleaded that the suit was barred by limitation, as against them. All the defendants alleged that the plaintiff and the 6th defendant Kandas Ramdas were joint and the plaintiff used to attend to the firm of Kandas Jamnadas. The amounts alleged to have been advanced by the plaintiff to the firm of Jagmohandas Kilabhai were really contributions towards the capital of that firm which the 6th defendant had paid in as the contribution towards capital agreed to be paid by the firm of Kahandas Jamnadas to the firm of Jagmohandas Kilabhai.

SUIT BARRED BY LIMITATION.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel his Lordship delivered judgment. In the course of his judgment his Lordship said: The suit against defendants 1 and 2 would be clearly barred under article 57 of the limitation but were it not for the plaintiff's contention that under an acknowledgment, a fresh period of limitation was to be computed. For that purpose the plaintiff produced two "ankdas" sent by the defendant firm of Jagmohandas Kilabhai to the plaintiff. The date of the second "ankda" was 28th May 1913. Counsel for the 1st and 2nd defendants met this contention in two ways. First, that under the Stamp Act, the acknowledgment required to be stamped with a one anna stamp and as the "ankda" was not stamped it could not be admitted in evidence. Secondly, that the "ankda" was not an acknowledgment of liability within the meaning of Sec. 19 of the Limitation Act as it was not signed by a partner of the defendant firm, but purported to have been signed by a Mehta who was not an agent duly authorized on that behalf as required by explanation 2 of section 19 of the Limitation Act. Looking at the document presented to his Lordship that it was an acknowledgment of liability only and not an acknowledgment evidencing a debt within the meaning of Article I of the Stamp Act. It was not as if the document had been procured for evidence because it had been only sent out by the mehta for the purpose of informing the creditor that a particular amount was due at the end of Dewali. The document therefore did not require a stamp. The second point was that the "ankda" was not signed by an agent duly authorized in that behalf. The argument for the 1st and 2nd defendants was that because a man purporting to be a mehta wrote to creditors sending "ankdas" it could not be held that the man was a mehta duly authorized to sign. In his lordship's opinion it would be not only inconvenient but detrimental to all merchants if any mehta could give such an acknowledgment so as to extend the period of limitation; his Lordship therefore held that the mehta was not a duly authorized agent in that behalf and held that plaintiff's claim against defendants 1 and 2 was barred by limitation. A point had been raised that as the period of limitation expired during the vacation viz., on 28th May 1916 and as the suit had not been filed till the 1st June 1916, it was not within time. He would, however, follow the only decision of the Bombay High Court in this matter (9 Bom. L. R. p. 1329) which laid down that plaints so filed were within time. Moreover his own practice for the last 8 years had been to admit plaints with reference to claims limitation in respect of which expired during the vacation, during or on the first day after the vacation and until the contrary was ruled by a higher authority he did not wish to discontinue that practice, which, in his opinion, was perfectly good, viz., that a suit could be filed during the vacation or on the reopening of the court, if limitation expired during the vacation. The suit as against the 1st and 2nd defendants was therefore dismissed on the ground of limitation.

SUIT AGAINST OTHER DEFENDANTS ALSO DISMISSED.

As regards the other defendants, his Lordship heard the evidence and came to the conclusion on the facts that the moneys claimed by the plaintiff were not his own separate moneys advanced to the firm of Jagmohandas Kilabhai but were contributions towards capital of that firm. The suit as against the other defendants was also therefore dismissed.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Hiralal & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Payne & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED IN DHARWAR CASE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Shivappa Erappa vs. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Session Judge of Dharwar. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

In this case eighteen persons were charged with forming an unlawful assembly with the object of enforcing a right of burial by means of criminal force, and the present appellant with one Sidpana with causing the death of one Irappa by striking him with stick and pick-axe on the head and thereby committed offences under section 148, 324 and 302. The Session Judge acquitted all the accused except the present appellant, who was convicted and sentenced as stated above.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Binning with Mr. D. H. Tulzapurker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON MR JUSTICE BEAMAN & THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Ap. No. 56-16, 25-17 Suit 337-16.—Craigie B & C, Surajmal B Mehta v. B G Horniman & ors, Jam R & D.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

526-16.—Mulji & Tha, Varjiwandas Dhanji v. Jamnadas Jiwan & ors, Mer K & Co., Moti & D, Edg G W & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT,

691-15—Payne and Co. Khimji Aesur Virji v K Venkatrao Sethupatty and ors Daphtary F and D, Kharas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

631-17.—Little & Co., Messrs J Begbie & Co. & Co., Part heard, 4-9-17. & Co., Part Heard, 4-9-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

960-17—Mulji and Tha Ladhabhai Sunderlal v Vithal Mavji and anr.

564-17—Patell and Ez. Messrs. Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v Hiralal Jainarain.

513-17.—Parnanand & Co., Narsi Mowji v. Tribhowandas Jamnadas a firm Motichand & D.

762-17—M B Chothia Nanalal Motichand a firm v. Mulchand Ranchordas a firm and anr, Moti and D, Jeh G and B.

820-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v. Badrudin Mulla Goolamally & ors Unwalla P & P.

LONG CAUSES

898-17.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Deoji Kuverji a firm Madh K and C.

1249-14—Madhowji K and C Bai Gangabai widow v Ludha Doosa and ors Edg. G W and Co., Dastur and Co., Little and Co., Sh M and H.

1223-15.—Payne & Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors Surveyor and Co., Wadia G and Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17—D J Mantri Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v Shankar Ballaji Navalkar and ors In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Laxmibai widow v. Kana Wassingji & ors, Shroff & D.

725-17—Malvi M R & Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh v Balkison Hardayal and anr Khandwalla & Co.

356-17—Motichand & D Dada Haji Essak v Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai Nanu H and Co.

S C Ct. 678/24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co. Phiroze C Mistry v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct. 679/24899-16.—Merwanji K & Co. Phiroze C Mistry v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd Crawford B & Co.

470-17—Motichand and D Ratansey Bhimjee Messrs. Mamu Bharucha and Co. a firm Daphtary F and D.

13-16—Madhowji K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v Raichand Lukhmichand and anr.

1271-15—Ard H D & Co. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v Gopinath Jivan Kiny D J Mantri.

1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madh K & C.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT, RED HANDED,

SENTENCED TO FIVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Karim Abdul with theft of Rs. 440 in currency notes from the pocket of Mr. F. J. Armstrong, Telegraph Inspector, G. I. P. Railway. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was boarding a tram car near the Crawford Market on Tuesday, when he felt a jerk at his pocket. On turning round he saw the accused had put his hand in his pocket. The accused ran away with the pocket book, but was chased and arrested. The accused was convicted and as he had two previous convictions he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH TAXI-DRIVER FINED RS, 50,

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Fuller charged Rashid Rustom Irani, a taxi-driver, with driving his car in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life on the 22nd ultimo. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

Mr. Hormusji Jamsetji deposed that on the 22nd ultimo he was driving his car along Hornby Road towards Colaba on the proper side of the road, when the accused came suddenly from behind a tram car and swerved to the right side. He (witness) swerved more to his left to avoid collision, but in vain. The accused's car collided with his car, damaging the glass screen, a head lamp and one of the springs.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Lalloo Wala, a scavenger, aged about fifty years. The evidence was to the effect that on the 16th ultimo the deceased tried to quiet one Dosa Rupa, also a scavenger, who had got drunk and created a disturbance in Sukhlaji Street, where they lived. It was alleged that Dosa ran to his room, brought a knife and stabbed him. The deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. He had an incised wound penetrating the abdomen and was operated on. He showed symptoms of gastro-enteritis and died on Tuesday. Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the immediate cause of death was not the result of the stab wound.

The jury returned a verdict of death from hoemorrhage and shock from gastro-enteritis following operation for a stab wound inflicted on the deceased by Dosa Rupa with a knife.

NEWLY BORN CHILD STRANGLED

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a newly-born male child, who was found lying dead in a gutter at Kumbharwada on Monday by a municipal sweeper. The body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. Arthur Powell examined it and found its mouth and back of the throat stuffed with cotton. The legs and belly showed signs of bruising. In the doctor's opinion, death was due to suffocation. The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation by person or persons unknown.

ALLEGED ROITING IN WORKSHOPS.

A FITTER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Stenson charged (1) Dajiba Ramji, (2) Noormahomed Dinmahomed, (3) Ashrafhussen Shaikh Kaloo, (4) Waman Dadoo, (5) Rahamin Rubin, (6) Dhondu Balu, (7) Ibrahim Ahmed, (8) Bhicoo Mahadu, (9) Bala Laxuman, (10) Jackey Fernandez and (11) Manekshaw Rustomji, employees of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and being members of such unlawful assembly, with committing rioting in the workshops on the 4th ultimo, under sections 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the first, second and seventh accused; Mr. Pereira appeared for the third accused; Mr. D. S. Erulkar for the fifth, sixth and eleventh accused; Mr. M. A. Somji for the fourth and Mr. K. A. Somji for the ninth accused; Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati for the eighth accused, and Mr. J. B. Patel for the tenth accused.

ERNEST MEEK CROSS-EXAMINED.

Ernest Meek, fitter in the erecting shop, cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, said his shop had nothing to do with other shops, and he had been in the workshops all along. He knew some of the workmen in other departments with whom he had dealings. Just as a pastime he went to other departments and watched the men doing work, although it was no part of his duty. He could not name the departments and occasions when he had gone to other departments. He had never been to the Boiler shop, but he knew himself some men there. He (witness) corrected himself and said he had been there several times just to have a look. On the day in question the men came in an orderly manner, and behaving all right. The witness corrected himself and said they came shouting, and cheering from the very beginning. There were about 800 men from the different departments. They were there for about three-quarters of an hour. There was no violence. Johnson objected to the men's assembling in the shop and asked them to go away, but they did not go. Till Mr. Herbert came there was no violence. The men spoke to Herbert and he spoke to them. Herbert never caught hold of any one; he never saw Herbert handling anybody, and witness was with him all the time. So far there was no violence. Some time after Mr. Bonner came; but he could not say; he talked to the men. They followed Messrs. Bonner and Herbert to the Wheel shop. Immediately, the witness saw stones flying inside the shop. Johnson was running back. The officials were inside the shop; witness could not say why the stones were thrown at them. After that he saw Herbert struck and immediately he turned round and saw the accused No. 1 throwing a stone. That was the first time he saw accused No. 1; he saw him running past him three or four minutes afterwards. Then the guards turned up and the crowd dispersed. The men resumed work for about 1½ hours. Witness went to Herbert and told him that he had seen one man hitting him with a stone and Mr. Herbert asked witness to find out the man. He went to the gates with other officials and the police, and watched the men going out. He was looking for the man particularly, but he could not find him; when accused No. 1 was returning he hesitated and witness spotted him and caught him near the gates, before he entered and took his check, as the man the witness had seen running past him after Mr. Herbert had been struck. He told Herbert that this was the man who had struck.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-day.

CLUE TO CALCUTTA TRUNK MURDER.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY MEMBER OF A GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Some months ago a young Bengalee brought at Howrah Station a large sized trunk and after placing it in a second class compartment of a local train disappeared. The trunk being opened at Bandel was found to contain the dead body of a well dressed Bengalee, No clue of the man who brought the trunk to Howrah was found. Last month three men were arrested at Diamond Harbour on suspicion of being implicated in a political dacoity and one of them, it is stated, made a confession revealing the trunk murder mystery. It appears from his statemnt that the deceased belonged to a gang of anarchists, who had chosen Barrackpore Sub-division as the area of their depredations and that his death was brought about by certain members of the gang, including the accused, who had suspected him of breach of faith. The matter is now in the hands of the C.I.D. and further arrests are expected.

MASS EDUCATION IN INDIA,

SIR R. TAGORE ON ESSENTIALS OF NATIONAL PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore presiding over the prize distribution of the Calcutta Working Men's Institution yesterday said it was a pity that voices were raised in Bengal against the late Mr. Gokhale's motion for introduction of compulsory primary education in India. It was the bounden duty of every educated man in this country to help to bring education to the door of the poor. The barrier between the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, must be removed if any real advance was to be made. So long as meaningless and artificial barriers existed between the higher and lower strata of national life, no political concessions granted by Government would be of any avail.

POONA RACES.

STEWARDS' TWO AMAZING DECISIONS

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The following belated notices were posted up yesterday on the Notice Board, Poona Race Course. On a complaint for crossing and interfering in the Lamington Plate race, Collis, Jockey, was suspended till 16th September." This notice is dated 11th idem. After the race for the Ripon Plate on the 27th September, Goolamali, trainer, was called on to explain the contradictory running of Dyna in that race compared with her previous running and the Stewards pronounced Goolamali's explanation—the notice calls it evidence—as most unsatisfactory and he was not crucified or even suspended, but only severely cautioned. On the 30th September the Stewards had up Essa, the trainer, and Rose, the jockey, but not the owner of Osprey, who won the Baghdad Plate, to explain the previous running of this pony and accepted the explanation as satisfactory.

The public verdict on these two latter decisions is that they are most unsatisfactory and that the Stewards deserve to be cautioned.

MORE POONA RACECOURSE HAPPENINGS.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is due from the Stewards of the Poona races to elicit some explanation from the owners and the trainer of Joyous Gard of the extraordinary exhibition he afforded last Saturday. It will be remembered this horse figured in the card on the previous Thursday and went to the post of the Chester Plate and failed to start. On last Saturday he went to the post for the Northcote Plate and again he failed to get off. He was ridden in both these ventures by Bowley. Immediately after the Northcote Plate race the horse was resaddled for the big event of the day, the St. Leger Plate, for which report has it that he was heavily backed by his connections and their usual following. To the surprise of all who watched the start Joyous Gard gave no trouble and got off well with his field. He was ridden in this race by Harrison who tried the cutting down tactics and though the pace told on most of the field the horse himself succumbed and was beaten out of a place by other light weight. Now, the question agitating the public mind is why was Joyous Gard sent to the post for the Northcote Plate and was he seriously meant to try and win that race? If so, why were not the same measures adopted for securing his getting off [illegible] done for the St. Leger [illegible] Why did the horse's connections back him heavily for the second race in which he got off and did they back him at all for his first race? The public naturally expect the Stewards to determine these points and publish the result of their investigations.

WANTED—A STIPENDIARY STEWARD!

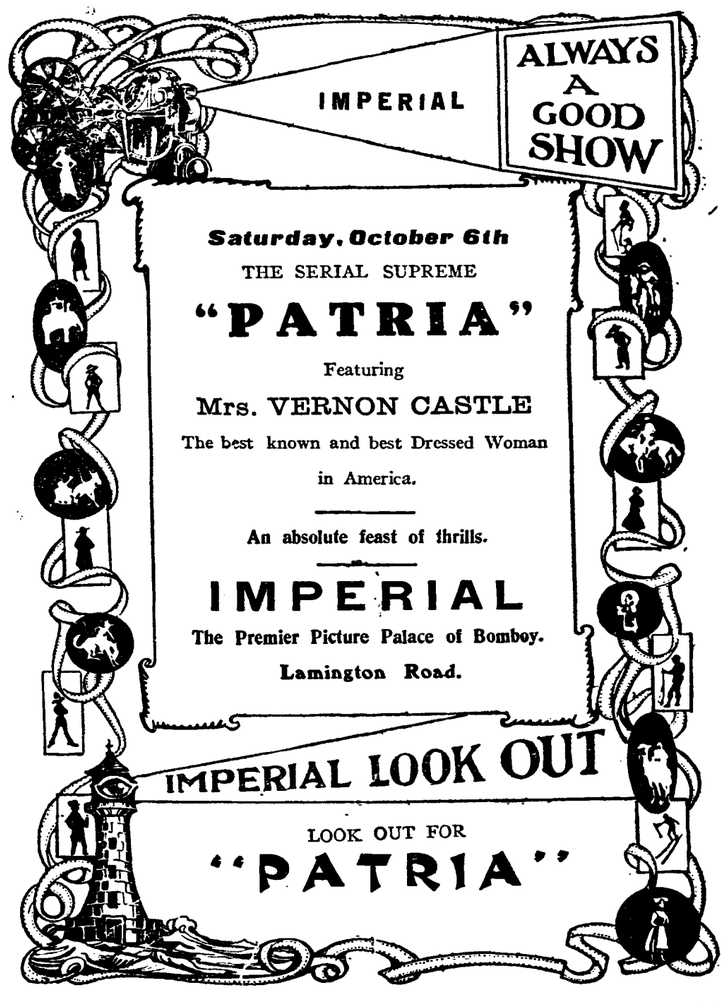
There are suggestions that the Western India Turf Club should secure the services of a stipendiary steward but there is nothing further than this from the minds of this body. It is not seemingly the Stewards' desire to have any unpleasant enquiries forced on them. They seem to shut their eyes to every suspicious incident even if they can rise to a consciousness of distinguishing between right and wrong. All they appear concerned about is to rake in thousands of rupees at the totalisators, give large sums to charities of their own selection and be perfectly indifferent to the fate of backers who are led to trust in the *bona fides* of owners, trainers and jockeys. This is not all. There is a good deal of irritation over the handicapping. Some recent instances are in evidence that the handicapper has not only failed to estimate form accurately but has himself been taken by surprise when some of the horses he has dropped to the bottom of the scale have romped home. Then in succeeding handicaps these horses weights have naturally been raised not by pounds but by two and even three stones. There are the instances of Dress, Kit Grey Leg, Dorian, Spencer, Investment, Verres and other horses. Such a system cannot be called handicapping. *Per Contra* there are instances of horses being persistently kept in the higher grades of the recurring scales. To name only a few Kiltoi, Magyar, Gladiator, Pastime, Pantomime, Dick Turpin, Iron Chest and various others. There are other horses that have kept on winning yet they have got fixed in a bottom scale groove and are not lifted higher.

THE TOTALISATOR.

Once again let us ask the Stewards to explain to the public under the head of Totalisator Rules how the place money is distributed. Is there any rule prohibiting Totalisator operators from betting? If so, how comes it that recently one of these men with his small fee was able to go away from the racecourse and straightway entertain a party of friends to a sumptuous supper which wound up in true Bachanalian fashion and there were assaults and finally mine host was marched off and placed in a guard room? Did these festivities cost no more than the fee the man earned?

Do the Stewards know the real owners of all the horses running at the races? Is it true a subordinate of one of the military departments at Poona is the sleeping partner in more than one good racecourse purchased by money made through information acquired in undertaking jockeys' commissions? Where does the money come from to pay for the many champagne dinners and suppers he treats his friends to?

There are several other matters in connection with the Poona racing that require and will receive ventilation in due course Have the W. I. T. C. Stewards ever expressed any curiosity to ascertain who constitute what is known as the Racing Golden Gang? Any one travelling by the race specials hears enough about them and their operations.



Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re, only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1 00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 80, Grey Street, Calcutta.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

TORY JOURNAL'S FARRAGO OF NONSENSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent cables that the "Spectator" in an article headed "What is India" analyses the grotesque absurdity of regarding India as compact, dwells on the distinction between the different castes of Hindus and explains the non-Brahmin movement of Madras, pointing out that not only in Madras is there a definite propaganda against what is paradoxically called Home Rule for India. Discussing Mrs. Besant's election to the Congress presidency, which alone proves that the Congress is not national in the European sense of the word. the "Spectator" continues that it is worth while to note that Mrs. Besant was interned on the authority of the distinguished Liberal Lord Pentland for refusing to give an undertaking not to continue to carry on seditious agitation. One feature thereof was the enlistment of schoolboys in the Madras Presidency in order to assist the movement, which, whatever the motives of the leaders, in effect is construed by the young mind as anti-British. The deliberately seditious adventure of the young Punjabi student is a sufficient argument against a committee of any politicians to carry on such an agitation, at any rate during the war.

The "Outlook," which has recently been devoting articles to the present state of India, also publishes a long explanation of the Besant affair, wherein it is pointed out that Anglo-Indian opinion is very incensed, and the view is held that Mr. Montagu is not the right man for the India Office.

The "Aberdeen Daily Journal," reflecting Scotch opinion, also explains appreciatively Lord Pentland's action, heading its article "Montagu versus Pentland: India Secretary's Blunder."

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S OUTCRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 3.

In view of the recent action of the Government of India the Honorary Secretary of the Federal Council of the Anglo-Indian Associations of India appeals to Anglo-Indians to join the Associaions immediately so that when action is taken it may really be with the authority and support of the people. He writes:—"Without exception members of both the Anglo-Indian Association, and the Empire Leagues are united in deploring the recent policy of the Government of India, which they feel to be weak and unworthy of the dignity of British statesmanship. They view with alarm the results of the policy already apparent. To a man members seem prepared to support the action of the European Association, but there are many hundreds of Anglo-Indians who have not yet associated themselves with either the Association or the League and to such this appeal is made. No Anglo-Indian can afford to remain outside or indifferent when such an important crisis in his community's history is at stake."

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS

A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

A scathing report on Germany's callous and inhuman treatment of her unfortunate Russian prisoners is issued by the Central Executive Committee for Prisoners of War, which is under the administration of the Russian Red Cross Society. The Committee was authorised by the Provisional Government to enter into negotiations with the Red Cross Societies of Germany and Austria-Hungary with a view to securing some alleviation of the lot of the prisoners. A series of agreements were reached, and their application gave gratifying results so far as Austria-Hungary is concerned. Germany, however, absolutely refuses, in spite of the representations made by the Central Committee of Red Cross Societies, to accept, any proposals for ameliorating the lot of the prisoners of war who have the misfortune to fall into her hands. Having accepted obligations as to the internment of invalids of war in neutral countries, she continues to detain men who are absolutely unfit for military service, and will not even allow appeals made by Russian prisoners to their own authorities or to the Red Cross Society to reach their destination. The report of the Russian Central Executive Committee concludes as follows:

"Having reduced the food ration of our prisoners of war to incredibly small proportions, feeding them with refuse and substitutes dangerous to health, subjecting their victims to stern discipline, and by forcing them to labour beyond their strength, Germany has not even given our sufferers a chance of appealing for help to their own country. During the course of these most rigorous censorial and police measures, Germany has built up in front of our prisoners an impenetrable wall from behind which, only at rare intervals, there comes to us the suppressed groan of a dying man. The immeasurable terror of such a condition compels the Central Committee for Prisoners of War to make, in the name of humanity, its most energetic protest against this form of refined barbarity as perpetrated by the country bearing the name of Germany.'"—The "Morning Post."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

The Lahore contingent of general service members of the Indian Defence Force left Lahore for Poona on Monday evening.

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The first two quotas of the Madras Presidency section of the Indian Defence Force joined up yesterday for their term of active service training. The Madras City units entered the Fort yesterday. The first batch of the Indian members left for Trichinopoly last evening. There was a large crowd of spectators, including Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and Principal J. C. Rolls.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 16th of Julhaj, 1335.
Parsi: 24th of Farwarding, 1287.
Jewish, 18th of Thisri, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 30min, Sunset: 6h. 27min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "The Redheads" and Excelsior Pictures at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House Cinema: 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Prodigal Son."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express Calcutta Do. do. Madras Do. do.	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Surat Mails	6 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 3.

894. Musketry.—The Rifle range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
Wednesday 3rd.—Recruits Part II, Table B.
Thursday 4th.—Recruits Part I, Table B.
Friday 5th.—Recruits Part I, Table B.
Saturday 6th.—Recruits, Part II, Table B.
Members detailed to attend on the above days will parade on the range at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill order. Rifles will be issued on the range.

895. Clothing.—The Quartermaster's stores will be open for issue of Clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily until further notice.

896. Musketry.—A Divisional Musketry Class will commence at Poona on Monday, the 22nd October 1917, officers and N.C.O's desirous of attending the above Class will report to Headquarters Office at once.

897. Meeting.—A general meeting of the Miniature Rifle Club will be held at Headquarters on Monday 8th October at 6 p.m. All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

898 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names.

665 Pte W E Carter Lonavla Dett. from 3-10-17 to 13-10-17.
669. Pte J E Carter Lonavla Dett. from 3-10-17 to 13-10-17.
667. Pte G Morris Lonavla Dett. from 3-10-17 to 13-10-17.
666 Pte P McGhee Lonavla Dett. from 3-10-17 to 13-10-17.
486. Pte H Park, Lonavla Dett. from 3-10-17 to 13-10-17.
675 Cadet C G Carter Lonavla Dett. from 3-10-17 to 13-10-17.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE COLABA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30.

THE FILLIS CIRCUS.

We are informed that the above circus will shortly open their season in Bombay with a large number of European artistes and a big menagerie.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Reception Committee for the first convention of the Federation will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m., in the Morarjee Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, for the election of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee and such other business as may be allowed by the President.

AHMEDABAD CITIZENS' GREETINGS. TO MRS BESANT.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held on the 1st October it was resolved to send the following message to Mrs Besant:—"Ahmedabad citizens wish you many happy returns of the day and pray that you be long spared to fight the cause of India and assist in the uplift of the nation."

THE LATE MR. FATEHALI SHAIKH AHMED.

The Anjuman-i-Islam schools were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Fatehali Shaikh Ahmed. The deceased was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Anjuman-i-Islam, a member of its Managing Committee and a Trustee of its High School. He took a leading part in the establishment of the Anjuman and was for many years one of its Secretaries and Treasurers. As Secretary he did real work, and took keen interest in the education of the Mussalman community.

COMPLAINT FROM A FORT RESIDENT.

We are given to understand that a largely signed representation has been addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by residents of Fort, complaining against the action taken by the police against vegetable vendors in Dwarkadas Street, situate between Mody Street and Bazargate. It appears that several of these vegetable vendors were hauled up before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court on the morning of the 1st instant and were fined and warned against repeating the offence of selling vegetables in the street. The memorialists point out that for the last forty years and more the street is being used daily at morning time as a vegetable mart and that is the only place for supply of fresh vegetables and fruits not only to the whole of the Hindu population of the Fort but to Parsi, Mahomedan and other communities as well. The other vegetable mart that has been provided by the Municipality for the Fort Ward is situate opposite the Ballard Pier, but it is of no use for the vegetarian Hindus as in the latter market vegetables, fish and animal food are all sold together, which is objectionable in the eyes of high caste Hindus. Moreover, the Ballard Pier Fort Market being in a most filthy and insanitary condition it is not patronised even by those who have no religious scruples. In these circumstances and so long as no better facilities are provided for residents of Fort, the memorialists suggest that vegetable sellers should not be harassed any more.

STATEMENT A.

Dori fine annas 8. 7 years.
Balu fine annas 8. 10 years.
Khandia Vithu fine annas 8, 8 years.
Ghenoo fine annas 8, 18 years.
Nadia fine annas 8, 6 years.
Dhondi fine annas 4, 10 years.
Sundarbai fine annas 4, 8 years.
Govind fine annas 8.
Sahi fine annas 4.
Mawji Mulu fine annas 8, 5 years.
Api fine annas 4, 3 years.
Atmaram fine annas 8, 20 years.
Osman fine annas 8, 5 years.
Isa Suleman fine annas 8.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygeine will be conducted in English every Sunday commencing from Sunday, the 7th October, 1917. The Classes are open to all persons free. Intending persons may enlist their names by attending the lecture on that day in the Charni Road Municipal School opposite Dr. Bhalchandra, Girgaum at 3 p.m. (S.T.). After the completion of the course the Association's Certificate will be awarded to the successful candidates.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

The Red-Heads" emerges upon the world as a cheerful little story with a lot of cheerful tunes and quips and dances to keep it in countenance. Every red-headed model has her idiosyncracies and they keep Jacob busy engaging them and his wife more busy being jealous and Jacob still more busy explaining things away. And this is good fun in a mild sort of way. Arrives Joseph Watt, also equipped with auburn locks, on the look-out for work and luckily for the revue he gets it; for he is much of the life of the piece. And between the red-haired models, and Joe and Jacob with his delightful Potash malapropisms and Madame Lucelle and Ted Morgan as the pretty young man to sing pretty chorus songs for the ladies to help out the pot of humour is kept aboiling. But we are forgetting Jinny Smiles, who happens along to give the second half its own particular tang of novelty and who unearths a new mine of fun. "The Red-Heads" ends with one of the jolliest romps that have ever taken place in any theatre Miss Dolaio sets the ball—or balls rolling—or flying—closing a song by flinging a snowball into the audience—then another and another; the girls add their store of missiles to those already in the air; enter the whole company with armfuls of "bombs" and for five minutes stage and auditorium pelt each other. The novelty of the idea evidently appealed to all and the unprecedented type of fun should make "The Red-Heads" as famous here as in Calcutta where it was repeatedly put on the "bill" by request and was performed no less than fifteen times to crowded houses. "The Red Heads will be shown to-night, to-morrow night and on Sunday at 5 p.m.

PALACE OF VARITIES.

The enterprising management of the Palace of Varieties have prepared a big sensation to-night for the public of Bombay at the Gaiety Theatre. The sensation is a great musical revue, called "The Bang Girls All There" which has been written by the Australian artiste Mr. Charles Weatherley. The present company of artistes at the Palace of Varieties consists of La Petite Zilla, the charming and talented singer, Xaida Stella, the actress with a beautiful voice, Queenie Lloyd, the cute kid, and Charles Weatherley, Coleman, and C. Morris, and it will be augmented by the return visit of the Castello Sissers, Bombay's favourite singers and dancers. All the artistes named above will appear to-night in the revue. "The Bang Girls All There" will introduce a new departure from the ordinary run of revues in Bombay, in that one of the scenes in the revue will be shown on the screen. To prepare a "Bathing Scene," the company went last Sunday to the Mahim foreshore, where a most realistic bathing scene was filmed and this will be produced as part of the revue to-night. But this is not all. Thanks to the brilliant and versatile pen of Mr. Weatherley, the whole revue, according to management, will be replete with funny situations, tuneful melodies and catchy chorus songs, fascinating dances, rollicking fun and everything else that goes to make a live, up-to-date and highly successful revue.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

A DAY OF OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES.

STRIKERS STILL FIRM.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT.

It seems only too plain now that the entire direction of the postal situation has been surrendered into the hands of Mr. Murtrie, now Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. When Mr. Murtrie was summoned to Bombay by telegram, the authorities had found themselves in pretty deep waters, so much so that even an expert swimmer like him found it hard to extricate them. Since his arrival, however, Mr. Murtrie has busied himself in various little things, which he and apparently his coadjutors believe, will terminate the strike. These things have not unfortunately availed the authorities much in allaying public discontent, though even at the late stage of Mr. Murtrie's taking up the direction, he should have pretty nearly succeeded, if he had only been allowed to proceed in the right way. "Prestige," the ancient sin of bureaucracy, stood once more in the way of the right thing being done. Egged on by some birds of evil presage, the authorities attributed an economic evil to the imaginary influences of wicked agitators, and only accentuated the trouble by denouncing the poor, overworked postmen, instead of meeting their complaint in a spirit of justice and fair play.

Mr. Murtrie seems to have tried first one method and then another for effecting a division among the strikers and when his efforts failed solely through the splendid self-discipline and unity of purpose of the men, the order of dismissed against the overseers only was taken out.

The men on their side do not seem to have been slow in seeing through these tactics and held fast the more by each other. If really the authorities were confident of their own ability to replace all the men by new hands, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have dismissed all the men and thus upheld the D. G.'s ultimatum. The men are now calmly awaiting any further development.

Further evidence of the general belief that the direction of the matters connected with the strike has been left to the absolute discretion of Mr. Murtrie is to be found in the fact that that gentleman has been busy during these two days visiting important parts of the city and interviewing heads of big firms. For the present I shall refrain from dwelling on the nature of his errand and enquiries.

MR. MURTRIE'S FURTHER ACTIVITIES.

In addition to these activities, Mr. Murtrie is busy be speaking public help for the Post Office. One of the favourite methods adopted is to go to important public bodies in the native town and advertise the overflowing sympathy and liberality of the authorities towards their humble subordinates. He seems to be careful enough in putting in a timely word of protest against the ungrateful character of the men themselves. In one or two cases, as with the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, he seems to have been so successful that the Association is stated to have promised to help him with three men capable of reading Marwari script on a daily remuneration of Rs. 2 each! In the members of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association however, Mr. Murtrie seems to have found less easily managable people. Here, the tears of rage and the praise of the sympathetic authorities equally failed to evoke sympathy. While anxious to help the authorities, these keen business men refused to be drawn until they were all convinced that the strikers were in the wrong and the authorities in the right, Mr. Murtrie explained to the members the situation and how "sympathetically" the authorities had tried to meet the men's demands. He told them that he had never come across a more sympathetic, more loving, more generously disposed head of the Department than Sir William Maxwell, and while the latter was all sympathy and generosity for the men's demands, the men had forfeited his love by their hasty and imprudent conduct. He told the Association, in a friendly way of course, that they were prepared to give some sort of increase; but unless the men joined forthwith they could do nothing. The men were Government servants.

and at least for discipline's sake they ought to join their duty first. The authorities concerned would then treat them as spoilt children and indulge them in all their exorbitant demands. This seems to have been the burden of Mr. Murtrie's song at the Association. When Mr. Murtrie was expostulating with them in regard to the magnanimous concession of an average increment of Re. 1-4 per head, the D.-G. had made and the impossibility of doing anything more for the present, owing to the straightened circumstances of their finance, a member gently interposed and suggested that they might do away with one of the superfluous and costly appointments and reappropriate the saving in improving the lot of a class of hard-working, honest, loyal men. There was no answer; perhaps, it did not deserve one. Any way Mr. Murtrie did not travel beyond the stage of avowing good intentions.

INCREASING PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION.

There are numerous signs that public dissatisfaction is increasing day by day. Notwithstanding the utmost strain the authorities have imposed on themselves, postal work is still at sixes and sevens. I hear the authorities are very particular about the post of offices like yours: but the general public is now no better off than a few days before. The deliveries in the less influential quarters are extremely irregular. The manager of a fairly well known business establishment in the Fort has drawn my attention to a singular method of delivering letters and posts. The improvised postman, who can hardly be expected to have any love for climbing up staircases, leaves all the letters, etc., addressed to the establishment at the bottom of the staircase, so that some philanthropic passer-by might pick them up and save his trouble! His sole anxiety is to empty somehow the inexhaustible bags before the evening, and present a clean bag to the authorities. With that ends his business, if not also responsibility. Instances of this and other irregularities can be multiplied; but I prefer to let individual correspondents to speak for themselves.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Association held last night, a resolution was adopted protesting against the unsatisfactory situation, and appealing to the higher authorities to intervene and put an end to the trouble and inconvenience caused to the public. Mr. M. Subedar, Bar.-at-Law, presided. Mr. Halai, who moved the resolution, made a speech in the course of which he strongly criticised the manner in which the authorities had let the trouble grow. He referred to the several misrepresentations that had been made regarding the men's demands. He also referred to the way in which the higher officials had got their pay raised by hundreds and thousands. He also cited the case of an important postal department and pointed out that while half the increase sanctioned had gone to improve the pay of two officials, the other half had been divided in the proportion of eight to one between 24 clerks and 31 men, the increase in the last-mentioned case working one on an average at two-thirds of a rupee per head. He laid considerable emphasis on the question from the point of view of the public and urged that whatever might be the quarrel between the authorities and the men, it was high time that the matter should be settled without any further delay in the public interest. He added that the attempt of the authorities to dismiss a large body of expert hands and replace them by novices whose training alone required six months or more was bound to prove a disastrous experiment both to the department and the public. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavati, who related a personal incident to bear out the previous speaker's statement.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association suggested to Mr. Murtrie that a conference of delegates from all important public and mercantile bodies should be summoned to consider, if there was any way of arriving at a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Murtrie had no opinion to offer, except to suggest that they had better address the D.-G. The latter has not yet replied to the last letter of the Association, which fact, Mr. Murtrie explained, was owing to his absence on that very day at Poona in response to an invitation from H. E. the Governor. Still, there was nothing to prevent the letter being forwarded to the D.-G. by the local post office and his acknowledging it formally. Since that date, I hear the D.-G. was here once and only went back to Poona again to-day. The Association has sent a reminder, taking at the same time an opportunity to suggest the convening of a conference to arbitrate over the postal fiasco. It remains to be seen whether the reminder will receive any better attention than the original letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to send herein a complaint against the postal authorities, which, I think, must be brought to the notice of the public.

The fact of the case is that I have filed a suit in H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad's Court at Aurangabad, the hearing of which was finally fixed for the 2nd instant, with an order that any postponement will not be allowed under any circumstances. The reason why this order was passed, was because I was helpless at the last hearing as some of the copy proceedings did not reach me in time to enable me to appear for the last hearing and hence the above order saying that no further postponement will be allowed. The copy of proceedings relating to this case was posted to my address here from the pleader at Hyderabad (Deccan), on the 25th September, for the final hearing, which has been fixed for the 2nd instant and to my great surprise and regret the packet containing these copy proceedings, was delivered at my address this morning. The cause of this late delivery is due to the postal strike. You may have received many complaints from the public as to how much the public is troubled and inconvenienced on account of this postal strike. I have also written to the postal authorities that something may be done very soon in order to avoid further trouble and loss to the public.

The abovementioned suit is also pending in H. M.'s Privy Council for decision, but the parties concerned are asked to get decision from his Highness's Court as early as possible.

I may also state here that I have several times approached the postal authorities and told them to send my letters to my address and once I offered them my assistance to have their postal deliveries at one of my friend's *pedhi*, but I am sorry nothing has been done in the matter. However, by my bringing this case to your notice I hope something good will come out of it for the benefit of the public and that on receipt of this complaint you will do the needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. PEERMAHOMED.

Chukla Street, Bombay, Oct. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me to add a few lines to all that has been said by various business men and others in connection with the postal strike? I read from one of the morning papers that the work of the Mazagon Post Office is carried out in an efficient manner during the present strike but if you would be so good as to hear the following story it is nothing but a disgust for a respectable person to call at the Mazagon Post Office, for it is only this evening that a friend of mine received a letter (Registered) and the said postal authorities sent an intimation to him to this effect and requested him to call with a respectable person who could identify him. I am well known to all the postal staff of Mazagon and though I called personally and identified the person all the postal staff denied to have known me, excepting one post man who resumed work only yesterday and was a striker till that time. It was only after the arrival of this post man which was after about twenty minutes the registered letter was delivered to my friend. The reason (which I learnt afterwards) for not handing over the letter to my friend from those who could not identify me was that they did not like to take the risk on themselves in case it was misdelivered, but if this post man can take the risk on himself why not appoint him who is better able to manage the work as postmaster during the continuance of the strike, and thereby save the trouble of the public who have to wait for hours together?—Yours, etc.,

ONE DISGUSTED.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We send herewith the copy of the letter addressed to the Presidency Postmaster for non-delivery of one insured letter containing the amount of Rs. 580 sent to us on the 19th September, 1917, by our Moffusil customer. Hoping you will kindly publish this matter in your well-known paper and thus favour us for the loss we have to suffer by the delay of the Postal delivery of such urgent letter.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) V. V. JERAJANI,
Manager,
The Bombay Swadeshi Co.operative Stores Co., Ld.

(True Copy of Letter.)

To
The Presidency Postmaster,
General Post Office,
Bombay.

Sir,—Re. one insured letter dated 19-9-17 from Kumbakonam (National Stores) to our Address containing Rs. 580.

The above letter has not been delivered to us since so many days, and our customer is requesting to send his R/R, but in absence of the above letter we are unable to send the same. The goods have already reached the customer's place and they have to suffer extra demmurrage, etc., owing to the non-delivery of the letter detained by you.

Will you kindly attend to this letter and arrange to deliver the said letter without any delay and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) V. V. JERAJANI,
Manager,
The Bombay Swadeshi Co.operative Stores.

STRIKE AT RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKSHOPS.

EXTENDS TO NESBIT ROAD WORKSHOPS.

About one thousand workmen, consisting of coolies, fitters, and blacksmiths, employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' workshops at Byculla, Bombay, still continue to be on strike. It appears that the men asked for an all-round increase of ten per cent in their wages on account of the dearness of foodstuffs. They applied to their employers for this rise a few days ago and were informed by them that they would continue to earn increases in the ordinary course, that besides that, on account of the dearness of foodstuffs owing to the war they had been allowed to work overtime more than in ordinary times which also had increased their wages, that they earned more than the employees of other workshops in Bombay did, and that in addition to all these they would be given a special grain allowance of Rs. 2 per month. This allowance was not to be confined to the lower-paid employees but was to be an all-round allowance, and a notice announcing this was being prepared when on Monday about three-hundred of the employees struck work. The notice was then posted on the gates; but the next day all the men went out on strike.

The strikers want an all-round increase of ten per cent in their wages. They have been promised the special grain allowance of Rs. 2 per month, which they have been told would practically cover what the lower-paid men wanted and it is further urged that an all-round ten per cent increase in the wages would unduly benefit the higher-paid men, who are not much affected by the rise in the prices of foodstuffs on account of the war.

The men working in the Nesbit Road workshops of the firm joined the strikers yesterday.

FIGHTING AT RAMADIE.

HUGE BRITISH CAPTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

It is impossible at present, owing to the extent of the area over which fighting at Ramadie took place, to give a definite or complete list of our captures. We have, however, taken thirteen guns and twelve machine guns. Approximately two hundred Turkish killed have been buried and about six hundred wounded and three thousand two hundred unwounded prisoners, amongst the latter being two hundred officers, are in our hands.

MOONLIGHT RAIDS ALTERNATED WITH DAY FLIGHTS

GERMAN DISCOMFITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Germans are alternating moonlight raids with day flights. They are kept on great heights by our barrage and have done no damage of military importance.

The American service is strong and will relieve the Allies of many duties.

General Maude's victory prevents the Turks from relieving the Austro-Germans and it also relieves pressure on other places.

CHIEF OF SAVANTWADI.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Savantwadi, held yesterday under the presidentship of Sirdar Dhondjirao Patankar, it was resolved to wire to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, requesting them to dissuade the minor Chief of the State from proceeding to Mesopotamia.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE REFORM PROPOSALS.

MORE NON-BRAHMAN SUPPOTR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

A communication is published signed by more than a hundred non-Brahman citizens of Erode, including merchants, mirasdars and landholders, declaring adherence to the nineteen Imperial Council members' memorandum, supporting, the objects and aims of the newly formed Madras Presidency Association, condemning the leadership of Mr. Theagaraya Chetty and Dr. T. M. Nair.

Another communication of a similar nature signed by more than 30 leading citizens of South Arcot District is also published.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

(From our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Oct. 2.

Mr. I. K. Yajnik accompanied by Mr. Hariprasad Desai of the Nadiad branch of the Home Rule League, started for Mahudha on 28th evening and succeeded in forming a branch there on 29th morning with seven members headed by two energetic secretaries. Arrangements were also made for taking signatures on the petition to be forwarded to Mr. Montagu. Mr. Fulachand Shah and Mr. Madhanalal Dwivedi of the Nadiad League joined Mr. Yajnik at Mahudha and they all reached Kapadvanj at noon where they delivered lectures on the political situation and explained the Congress scheme, which was to be supported in the petition to be forwarded to Mr. Montagu. The deputation left Kapadvanj after a branch of the League had been formed there and reached Borsad on 30th morning and were taken in a procession through the city with Mr. Vallavabhai J. Patel. A public meeting was held in the afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Patel, when about 1,000 persons, including some ladies, were present. Mr. Patel lucidly explained the present political situation and the aims and objects of the Home Rule League. He was followed by Mr. Yajnik, Mr. Dwivedi and Mr. Fulachand, who advanced different arguments for carrying on the Home Rule propaganda. A branch of the League was formed there with about 80 members. Public life and political enthusiasm are no new germs in that town, which promises to be second only to Nadiad in the vigour and energy of Home Rule propaganda.

ACTIVITIES AT VIRAMGAUM

(From a Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAUM, Oct.

Messrs. Mugganbhai Chatu Jiwanlal V. Desai, Krashnalal N. Desai and others came here on a deputation from Ahmedabad on the 29th last, when a large gathering was arranged by the public of Viramgaum in Kashi Vishwanath temple, under the presidentship of Mr. Ishwarlal Devshanker, Mr. Mugganbhai explained to the people the message of Home Rule. Nearly 100 persons enlisted as members of the League. Though Viramgaum is very backward in point of education, great enthusiasm was displayed at the meeting and nearly 300 signed the petition to Mr. Montagu.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION TO MRS BESANT AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Mrs. Besant will arrive here on the afternoon of the 5th instant. She will be accorded a public reception organised by the Besant Reception Committee with Lala Sheocharan Lal as chairman. There will be a procession from the railway station to the house of the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru. An address of welcome will be presented on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad, another by the Home Rule League, a third by the Theosophical Society and a fourth by the women of Allahabad.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Oct. 3.

The work of the first Gujarat Political Conference under Mr. Gandhi's presidentship to be held in November is progressing well. A pandal is being erected to accommodate 5,000. Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Wadia and Arundale have been invited to attend the conference. Requisition has been sent round to elect delegates.

SIMLA JAIN SABHA.

A Simla correspondent wires:—

The Jain Sabha, Simla, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary. Rai Bahadur Sultansingh, Delhi, presided. The report showed considerable interest by local Jains and invited funds for a dharamshala, which is urgently needed. Resolutions praying for British victory and the release of Pandit Arjundlal Setti, interned at Jaipur, were passed. The Secretary of State was telegraphed to.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, October 4, 1917.

A PROFESSIONAL TYRANNY.

An enthusiastic public meeting was held in this city on Saturday under the presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to support the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act. The object of the proposed Bill, as is well-known, is to remove all ambiguity as regards the meaning and interpretation of "infamous conduct in any professional respect" on the part of a registered medical [illegible] according to which he can be liable to be deprived of the privileges of an ordinary registered graduate. That it should have been deemed necessary to hold such a meeting is an indication of the strong feeling of apprehension aroused in the minds of the public generally, as a result of the ill-conceived attitude of the Bombay Medical Council, in regard to the future of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. We have referred on more than one occasion to the arbitrary treatment meted out to Dr. Popat Prabhuram by the Council for his association with the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College. The Council has in this matter taken refuge "in the letter of the law" as interpreted by itself. But its action, actuated as it has been by a narrow and unwholesome spirit of trade unionism, is calculated to stigmatise all vaids and hakims as quacks and charlatans, which ought at once to be repudiated by Government. For this action prejudicially affects the most intimate interests of the bulk of the people who have faith in the practitioners of the indigenous system and who constantly resort to them for treatment. What form the repudiation should take is indicated in the memorial which was adopted at Saturday's public meeting. The memorial says:

The action of the Executive Committee of the Medical Council in reference to Dr. Popat is sufficient to show the imperative necessity of a clear, businesslike and sympathetic explanation of the much-disputed expression "infamous conduct in a professional respect" in respect of schools and institutions like the Ayurvedic College, teaching the ancient system of medicine and turning out practitioners to whom thousands of the population of India resort for relief and who would otherwise go without any medical help or relief at all. Such a result must be regarded as a public calamity, and it would be highly inexpedient and impolitic to coerce, however indirectly, 90 per cent. of the population of the country to resort to practitioners of Western medicine in whom, rightly or wrongly, they do not feel confidence or go without any medical relief at all. Such an action, moreover, would seem only to accentuate and intensify the public prejudice and dislike of the European system of medicine.

The bearing of the amendment proposed in Mr. Patel's Bill on the welfare of the public was ably and lucidly demonstrated by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. The point is whether the medical view that any member of the medical profession who identifies himself with either of the indigenous systems of medicine becomes, within the meaning of the Act, guilty of infamous conduct in his professional capacity, is sound, judged by the recognised canons of enlightened legislative policy. As Sir Narayan Chandavarkar showed, there are two tests which must be applied to determine this point, having regard both to the interests of medicine, —not merely the interests of the medical profession,—and of the public interests at large. As regards the former, it is obvious that the interests of medicine as a growing science are not and have not necessarily been the same hitherto as those of the medical profession. There can be no doubt that the Western system of medicine is much more advanced and progressive. But it is not, therefore, the less empirical than either the Ayurvedic or Unani system. Nor again are the indigenous systems for that reason to be condemned as quackery. The purpose of both the Western and Eastern systems being to prevent or alleviate human suffering, nothing on the other hand is more desirable than that there should be a ready spirit of co-operation between the practitioners of the two systems so that the good in them both should prevail for the benefit of humanity. Any rule laid down by the medical profession that no member of it shall degrade the profession by using quackery in its practice will, as Sir Narayan said, be regarded by every sensible person as salutary and as conceived not only in the interests of the profession, but in the wider public interests. But it is not in the interests of the medical profession, because it is not in the interests of the public, that "any member of it who tries the indigenous system as a *bona fide* practitioner, pursuing it without any element in his practice of imposing upon the public, and seeks to bring out by straight and open experiment and teaching whatever of good there may be in it, should be charged by the profession with unprofessional conduct." The second test referred to by Sir Narayan was, whether and how far the legislative policy of the country should accept professional rules of conduct and embody them in a statute. In this connection he laid down the following principles, the soundness of which cannot be questioned:

It was not every rule which was accepted by a profession to regulate its code of honour and status that the legislature could wisely accept for the purpose of giving it statutory sanction. . . . What the legislature should principally take into account was whether the professional rule which was sought to be embodied in the form and spirit of a statutory sanction and obligation was in accordance with the public opinion of the country, whether it was calculated to promote the interests of the people at large and whether the rule would encourage among the members of the profession honesty and straightforwardness of practice and that fulness and freedom of thought, of investigation and search for light from all available sources which were necessary to advance the cause of the science.

"Infamous conduct" rightly interpreted as it was by an English Judge, must be such conduct as would make all honourable men, not merely medical men, shun the person guilty of it. Is, then, the Bombay Medical Council to be allowed untramelled discretion to misinterpret the law by seeking to condemn unreservedly as "quacks" the practitioners of systems of medicine which have been for centuries held in esteem in this and other Eastern countries?

HYDERABAD FINANCES.

The Budget Note for the ensuing year 1327 F. (October 1917-18) has just been published by H. H. the Nizam's Government. It is an interesting one giving in a short space a general summary of the various occurrences which interfered with the anticipated revenues of the State and the steps taken to overcome these. In one respect the year just closing (1326 F.) has been most disappointing. The rainfall in the monsoon season of 1325 F. was highly favourable, but heavy and unseasonable downpours early in 1326 F. did enormous damage to the standing crops. No less than 30 per cent. of the cotton and oilseed crops was ruined by these storms. It was feared that the revenue would fall much below the estimate. However, the high price of cotton came to the rescue and normal conditions returned at the end of March. Another disturbing factor was the silver ordinance of the Government of India. It has been the practice of the Hyderabad Government to maintain only a stock of Osmania Sicca rupees sufficient to cover immediate needs, and to frame an estimate for coining as soon as the monsoon declares itself. But during the year 1326 F., before this estimate was made, the silver ordinance of the Government of India was published and the price of silver rose to the point when coining ceases to be profitable. To overcome this difficulty and to add to the stock of coins and bullion on hand, as well as to maintain the free interchange of Osmania Sicca and Government rupees between the maxima and minima fixed some years ago, the Government decided to raise an O. S. rupee loan (confined to the State) with a view to drawing out the hoarded wealth in the Dominion. The new loan was issued at par with interest at 6 per cent. per annum and limited to 75 lakhs. The prevalence of plague was another matter, the results of which were far-reaching and extended almost to every department of the State. Progress on the more important public works was seriously delayed. Schools and courts were closed for several months and the epidemic caused not only considerable loss of revenue but necessarily entailed very heavy expenditure also. In the City of Hyderabad alone nearly 5½ lakhs was spent in plague preventive measures. The financial contributions of H. H.'s Government towards the conduct of the war upto the end of the year amounts to over two crores and forty-two lakhs. Of this sum, 132 lakhs form a free gift and 110 lakhs investments in the Government of India loans of 1916 and 1917. The diversion of so large an amount affected the extension of the railway system of the State for which a large reserve had been accumulated. But for the war the State would have added 200 miles to the railway system in the country. In spite of these disturbing factors no special sacrifices were called for during the year in other departments of the State. On the other hand it is anticipated that the surplus revenue under service heads for 1326 F. will amount to nearly 50 lakhs as against 67 estimated in the preceding Budget. The Budget for 1327 F. estimates the total income of the State at 6 crores and the expenditure at a little less than 5 2/3 crores. The estimate of expenditure is 37 lakhs higher than the estimate for the preceding year. Out of this 37 lakhs, nearly 14 lakhs have been earmarked entirely for roads and buildings. At this rate improvement in roads and buildings is ure to be an accomplished fact in a few years' time. The allotment for education has also been increased by 5½ lakhs. Provision has also been made under Police to meet charges in connection with village police as the Government relieved Local Funds of such charges with a view to encourage local self-government by placing the Local Boards in a better financial position than before.

Notes of the Day.

A Specious Doctrine.

In speaking on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council the other day, Sir William Vincent stated that a factor that needed to be considered in deciding the proportion of Indians in the Indian Civil Service was that, unlike in countries like Japan and China, British capital had been sunk in India on the distinct understanding that the administration in India would be British in character though not in personnel. The last qualification notwithstanding, there is in this statement the implication that the British character of Government can be maintained only by a preponderance of Englishmen in the service. The acceptance of such a doctrine would mean that the people of this country could never come into their birthright, in spite of solemn proclamations to the contrary. In this connection, as the "Indian Social Reformer" points out, there are some important questions to be considered. These are: (1) When was this "distinct understanding" given and by whom and by what authority? (2) Why was such an understanding necessary in the case of India and not in the case of Japan and China? Is there any such understanding in the case of Native States where a considerable amount of British capital is invested *e. g.*, the Kolar gold mines and the plantations in Travancore? (3) What exactly is meant by the British character of the administration? Is the present character of the administration rightly regarded as being identical with such British character? (4) If not, how can the true British character be infused into the administration, and would the perpetuation of the monopolising of a considerable proportion of the places in the Civil Service conduce to that end?

No Legal Basis.

As regards the first, our contemporary urges, there is no Act, Proclamation or other instrument in which it is laid down that the fact of the investment of British capital in India should influence the King-in-Parliament in determining the character or personnel of the Government of India. On the other hand, there is an instance to the contrary in the annals of British rule:

> When it was proposed to admit missionaries into the country, Parliament made the express reservation "that the authority of the Local Governments, respecting the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country, be preserved, and *that the principles of the British Government, on which the natives have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained.*" The danger apprehended here to the British character of Government was thus from non-official Europeans. Sir Courtenay Ilbert's comment on this reservation is significant. "One discerns," he writes, "the planter following in the wake of the missionary, each watched with a jealous eye by the Company's servants."

As regards the British character of administration, our contemporary rightly adds:—

> The Indian leaders are most anxious that the British character of Government should be maintained, but what they mean by the phrase is the sum of the pledges and promises made by the people and Parliament, and not the interests of those who have invested money in India. These men are entitled to a fair interest on their loans and a fair profit on their investments, but to nothing more. As citizens they have equal rights with every other class of his Majesty's subjects.

An Erratic Educationalist.

At the meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council on Monday, Pandit Motilal Nehru moved a resolution recommending the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to Principal Wood of Roorkee an expression of Government's strong disapproval of his recent conduct. The resolution was out-voted, as might have been expected. What is noteworthy, however, was Sir James Meston's apologia respecting Mr. Wood's erratic behaviour. After a laboured attempt to show that Mr. Wood had done nothing abnormal he went on to utter some half-truths. "The fact remained," he said, "that many a parent wanted to get his son out of the environment of his home and to get him into school or hostel to be brought up on lines in which the parent himself was never fortunate to secure admission." Coming from a man of Sir James' position and experience, for as he himself claimed he had lived long in the country, this statement seems inexplicable. If Sir James Meston had carefully followed the discussions on the Patna University Bill, he would have realised that representative Indians at any rate do not value the environment of which he spoke and are not certainly anxious to let their sons and wards be brought up in the hot-house atmosphere of the present day school or hostel. There may be invertebrate parents as there are politicians; but these are few and far between. To have generalised in the matter therefore was scarcely wise.

A Burma Vagary.

Our readers are already aware of the high-handed action of the Postal authorities in Burma in intercepting copies of "New India" and "Hindu", addressed to the subscribers of those papers. Apart from the fact that the circulation of these journals is not forbidden in any other part of the country, the step was the more objectionable in that it was taken without any previous notice to the public prohibiting the importation of those journals. A correspondence ensued between the Government of Burma and the local Provincial Congress Committee with the result that the following reply was received by the latter:

> "With reference to your letter dated the 15th September, 1917, relating to the interception of copies of newspapers "New India" and "Hindu," coming into Burma, I am directed to say that any action which has been taken has been made under Local Government's orders. The views of Burma Provincial Congress Committee have been noted by the Local Government."

The fact that the Local Government took the initiative does not make their order more acceptable on its merits. Why did they seek an unenviable uniqueness among other Provincial Administrations?

(Continued from Column 6.)

cept that for his own protection, a selected employer will be chosen for him for the first six months." This has a flavour of the old indentured system. One of the evils complained of about that system was that the labourer was assigned to an employer. He was not free to choose one himself. Under the new system, the employer is to be selected for the protection of the labourer. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that the would-be labourer will never be able to feel the protection devised for him. The labourer is further "to be encouraged to work for his first three years in agricultural industries, by the offer, should he do so, of numerous and important benefits subsequently as a colonist." This is another inducement to indenture, and I know enough of such schemes to be able to assure both the Government and the public that these so-called inducements in the hands of clever manipulators become nothing short of methods of compulsion in respect of innocent and ignorant Indian labourers. It is due to the framers of the scheme that I should draw attention to the fact that they have avoided all criminal penalties for breach of contract. In India, itself, if the scheme is adopted, we are promised a revival of the much-dreaded depots and emigration agents, all no doubt on a more respectable basis, but still of the same type and capable of untold mischief.

The rest of the report is not likely to interest the public, but those who wish to study it will, I doubt not, come to the conclusion to which I have been driven, that the framers have done their best to strip the old system of many of the abuses which had crept into it, but they have not succeeded in placing before the Indian public an acceptable scheme. I hold that it was an impossible task. The system of indenture was one of temporary slavery; it was incapable of being amended; it should only be ended and it is to be hoped that India will never consent to its revival in any shape or form.

INDIAN COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

(By M. K. Gandhi.)

[The following article which is given the place of honour in the September number of the "Indian Review," has been sent to us for publication.]

I have carefully read the resolution issued at Simla by the Government of India on the 1st instant, embodying the report of the Inter-Departmental Conference recently held in London. It will be remembered that this was the conference referred to in the Viceregal speech of last year at the opening of the sessions of the Viceregal Legislative Council. It will be remembered, too, that this was the conference which Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha were to have attended, but were unable to attend owing to their having returned to India before the date of the meeting of the conference. It is stated in the report under discussion that these gentlemen were able to discuss the question of emigration to certain English Colonies informally with the two Secretaries of State, i.e., the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Islington, Sir A. Steel Maitland, and Messrs. Seton, Grindle, Green and Macnaughton constituted the conference. To take the wording of the resolution, this conference sat "to consider the proposals for a new assisted system of emigration to British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Fiji." The public should therefore note that this assisted emigration is to be confined only to the four Crown Colonies mentioned and not to the Self-Governing Colonies of South Africa, Canada or Australia, or the Crown Colony of Mauritius. What follows will show the importance of this distinction. It is something to be thankful for that "the Government of India have not yet considered the report and reserved judgment on all the points raised in it." This is as it should be on a matter so serious as this and one which only last year fairly convulsed the whole of India and which has in one shape or another agitated the country since 1895.

The declaration too that "His Majesty's Government in agreement with the Government of India have decided that indentured emigration shall not be reopened" is welcome as is also the one that "no free emigrants can be introduced into any Colony until all Indian emigrants already there have been released from existing indentures."

In spite, however, of so much in the report that fills one with gladness, the substantive part of it which sets forth the scheme which is to replace indentured emigration is, so far as one can judge, to say the least of it, disappointing. Stripped of all the phraseology under which the scheme has been veiled, it is nothing less than a system of indentured emigration no doubt on a more humane basis and safeguarded with some conditions beneficial to the emigrants taking advantage of it.

The main point that should be borne in mind is that the conference sat designedly to consider a scheme of emigration not in the interests of the Indian labourer, but in those of the colonial employer. The new system, therefore, is devised to help the Colonies concerned. India needs no outlet, at any rate for the present moment, for emigration outside the country. It is debateable whether in any event the four Colonies will be the most suitable for Indian colonisation. The best thing, therefore, that can happen from an Indian standpoint, is that there should be no assisted emigration from India of any type whatsoever. In the absence of any such assistance, emigration will have to be entirely free and at the risk and expense of the emigrant himself. Past experience shows that in that event there will be very little voluntary emigration to distant Colonies. In the report assisted emigration means, to use a mild expression, stimulated emigration; and surely with the industries of India crying out for labour and with her legitimate resources yet undeveloped, it is madness to think of providing a stimulus for the stay-at-home Indian to go out of India. Neither the Government nor any voluntary agency has been found capable of protecting from ill-usage the Indian who emigrates either to Burma or Ceylon, much less can any such protection avail in far-off Fiji or the three other Colonies. I hope that leaders of public opinion in India will therefore take their stand on the one impregnable rock of not wanting any emigration whatsoever to the Colonies. It might be argued that we, as a component part of the Empire, are bound to consider the wants of our partners, but this would not be a fair plea to advance so long as India stands in need of all the labour she can produce. If, therefore, India does not assist the Colonies, it is not because of want of will, but it is due to want of ability. An additional reason a politician would be justified in using is that, so long as India does not in reality occupy the position of an equal partner with the Colonies and so long as her sons continue to be regarded by Englishmen in the Colonies and English employers even nearer home to be fit only as hewers of wood and drawers of water, no scheme of emigration to the Colonies can be morally advantageous to Indian emigrants. If the badge of inferiority is always to be worn by them, they can never rise to their full status and any material advantage they will gain by emigrating can, therefore, be of no consideration.

But let us for the moment consider the new system. "The system," it is stated, "to be followed in future will be one of aided emigration and its object will be to encourage the settlement of Indians in certain Colonies after a probationary period of employment in those Colonies, to train and fit them for life and work there and at the same time, to acquire a supply of the labour essential to the well-being of the colonists themselves." So the re-settlement is to be conditional on previous employment under contract and it will be seen in the course of our examination that this contract is to be just as binding as the contracts used to be under indenture. The report has the following humourous passage in it: "He will be in no way restricted to service under any particular employer ex-

Continued in Column 5.)

FIERCE FIGHTING ON AISNE FRONT.

SPLENDID ADVANTAGES OF MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

POPE'S NOTE TO ENTENTE POWERS.

FIGHTING ON AISNE FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK BETWEEN HILL 344 AND SAMOGNEUX.

DRIVEN OUT AFTER VIOLENT FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 3.

A French communiqué says there was fairly violent cannonading in Belgium and on the Aisne front. The Germans heavily attacked after bombardment mentioned in the previous communiqué on the right of the Meuse between Hill 344 and Samogneux and gained a footing at a point north of Hill 344 but were driven out from the greater part after violent fighting.

GERMAN ANXIETY FOR BOISLE CHAUME.

PRESENT POSITION BECOMING UNTENABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 2 35 p.m., Oct. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the Germans are very anxious regarding the situation at Bois le Chaume on the right bank of the Meuse and have ordered that the dominating points of the wood must be recaptured at all costs as the present positions without Croix de la Vaux, which is a height on the eastern margin of the wood in French hands, are untenable. Hence the third determined counter-attack on the 2nd instant, which failed with heavy losses.

BRITISH STAND IN FLANDERS.

TWO ATTACKS ON GONTRODE AERODROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 3.

A British communiqué says there was only reciprocal artillery work.

We twice attacked the Gontrode aerodrome on Monday and several bombs burst on the sheds. We also bombed the Carnieres aerodrome near Cambrai and twice attacked a German long-range gun. We brought down five machines and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

Our aeroplanes in September dropped 125 tons of bombs.

AIR-RAID ON ST. DENIS.

A GERMAN TROOP TRAIN WRECKED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 3.

During the air raid on St. Denis a bomb made a big hole in a railway line and a troop train was bombed and derailed. There were a number of casualties.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 10-35 a.m., Oct. 3.

A wireless German official communiqué reports intense artillery firing on the coast and in Ypres bend.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 3.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports reciprocal artillery activity east of Ypres.

RAIDS ON STUTTGART.

TWO KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 3.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that Stuttgart was twice raided from air on Sunday night. Two were killed and five injured.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ALLIED AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.
Recd. 4.25 p.m. Oct. 3.

An Essen newspaper publishes a military order that all lights must be darkened in the district of Duesseldorf and a large part of Westphalia and also in other places in Western Germany against possible air attacks.

TREATMENT OF ENEMY GOODS.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Oct. 3.

Reuter is informed that an inter-allied conference to deal with the treatment of enemy goods in occupied territory will meet in Paris.

THE VICTORY ON THE EUPHRATES.

ITS SPLENDID ADVANTAGES.

"TIMES" CONGRATULATES GEN. MAUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Oct. 3.

"The Times" says the campaigning season in Middle East has opened with a gratifying victory on the Euphrates. Acting on the maxim that the secret of success in war lies in surprise, General Maude attacked unexpectedly and dealt the Turks a blow which should greatly disarrange General Falkenhayn's plans for the recapture of Bagdad. In the whole of the campaigns in Middle East we have had no neater or more complete success, and General Maude and his staunch troops deserve the heartiest congratulations. We do not expect to see General Falkenhayn wipe out before Bagdad his failure to take Verdun, and, if all goes well, he should meet with the fate which overtook Trajan and Julian in similar adventures in the same historic region, but we must expect a great deal of hard fighting.

LATEST MESOPOTAMIAN VICTORY.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 2.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 3.

Newspapers give prominence to the Mesopotamia victory and point out that it upsets the German and Turkish preparations for an attempt to re-capture Bagdad.

MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

"A FINISHED PIECE OF WORK."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 3.

Colonel Repington in "The Times" commenting on the Mesopotamian success says it is a finished piece of work for which the British and Indian troops deserve great praise. An army is not easily, nor often surprised in its own territory and the work of our Staff and Intelligence must have been very good to secure such complete success. The moral effect of such an entirely crushing disaster at the outset of the campaign for the reconquest of Bagdad cannot fail to be appreciable.

DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 4.25 p.m. Oct. 3.

Moonlight raids have intensified the demand for reprisals. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict to this effect yesterday.

Mr. Lloyd George, when visiting the bombed district yesterday morning, was greeted with the cry of 'Reprisals on German towns" and the Premier was understood to reply, "We shall do that." According to the "Daily Mail" the Premier said, "We shall bomb Germany with compound interest." It was on reaching the street where the bodies of four youths and a mother and five children were dragged out of the humble dwellings that Mr Lloyd George's anger blazed forth.

SUCCESS OF BARRAGES.

Dr. Addison and General Francis Lloyd addressed a meeting in a severely bombed district. The former said that the output of aeroplanes had increased to a gigantic extent. We had mastered submarinism and before long we should achieve equal supremacy in the air, whether here or in the enemy's country. General Lloyd dwelt on the success of barrages and said that if the meeting passed a resolution demanding reprisals he would forward it to the proper quarter. A resolution was passed accordingly.

Guards at Marlborough House and St. James Palace were wearing steel helmets yesterday and special constables are agitating for them.

CREATION OF AIR MINISTRY PRACTICALLY DECIDED UPON.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Cabinet has practically decided on the creation of an Air Ministry with separate war service.

POPE AND PEACE.

NOTE TO ENTENTE POWERS.

GERMAN READINESS TO EVACUATE BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m Oct. 3.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that the Pope has issued a Note to the Entente Powers intimating that there is reason for belief that the replie, of the Central Powers to his peace Note may be regarded as an intimation of Germany's readiness to evacuate Belgium and Northern France The Pope asks whether he shall request Germany to state the precise conditions.

POPE'S SECOND NOTE TO ENTENTE.

"TRIBUNA'S" DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 3.

The "Tribuna" denies that the Pope has sent another Note to the Entente. The paper says that he will take such a step is not excluded but it is impossible to say when.

SWEDISH CABINET RESIGNS.

THE KING'S REQUEST TO MINISTERS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Oct. 3.

A telegram from Stockholm says the Cabinet has resigned, but the King has requested Ministers to remain at their posts for the present.

COALITION MINISTRY IN SWDEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Oct. 3.

The King has summoned the leaders of the three parties, including M. Branting, with a view to coalition.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

KING'S ADVICE TO PARTY LEADERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 3.

The King, addressing the party leaders, said:—Since the beginning of the war my policy has always aimed at keeping Sweden out of the conflict, and at following strictly impartial neutrality. Our difficulties are increasing daily, and the greatest prudence is necessary so that we may maintain the position we have adopted once for all. I am firmly convinced that the best way to solve the question will be to form a Coalition Cabinet which will show by its composition in Sweden and abroad with what unanimity the Swedish people have accepted the policy of neutrality which I have pursued. I beg you carefully to consider the proposal and inform me of the result of your deliberations.

PROHIBITION OF BRITISH EXPORT.

TO SCANDINAVIA AND NETHERLANDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Oct. 3.

The "Gazette" announces the prohibition of export of all articles to Scandinavia and Netherlands except printed matter.

TWO BOMBS ON SLUIS.

NATIONALITY OF AEROPLANE UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 3.

An aeroplane of unknown nationality dropped two bombs on Sluis destroying two houses. There were no fatalities.

GERMAN SUPPLY OF AEROPLANES TO DUTCH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 3.

The "Handelsblad" states that Germany is supplying twelve aeroplanes to the Dutch army.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

STEADY PROGRESS S. W. OF LINDI.

A GERMAN DETACHMENT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 3.

An East Africa communiqué says we are steadily progressing south-west of Lindi, where we repulsed strong counter-attacks A German detachment consisting of fifteen Europeans, 160 native troops and several hundred carriers, surrendered south-east of Kondoa and Irangi.

SIGNIFICANT ITALIAN ADVANCE.

A VALUABLE HILL CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 2 35 p.m., Oct. 3.

A telegram from Udine says the Italians on the extreme end of the Bainsizza plateau between Podlaka and Madorie made a small but significant advance, capturing a valuable hill, 2,500 feet high after a heroic struggle. The hill has changed hands frequently in recent fighting.

HINDENBURG'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

HIS REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct 2.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 3.

Germany is celebrating Hindenburg's birthday. Replying to congratulations the Field-marshal telegraphed, "The watchword of the German people must be 'No more peace talk until the bloody work is done and victory is ours.'"

KAISER'S GREETINGS.

HINDENBURG'S RECEPTION AT HEADQUATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 3.

In the course of the celebrations of Hindenburg's birthday at the German Headquarters the Kaiser called at his house and presented him with a bust of "All Highest War Lord." The road from Hindenburg's house to Headquarter was lined with children strewing flowers and airmen dropped flowers and laurel leaves.

Ludendorff and the Staff received Hindenburg at Headquarters with effusive speeches. The Kaiser spoke and praised the hero of the German people.

BUILDING COLLAPSE IN CALAIS.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 3.

A building has collapsed in Calais killing twenty persons.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN RIGA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Oct. 3.

A Russian wireless communiqué says we advanced a mile in the Riga region in the sector of Kronenberg-Spitaligrounduli.

TASHKENT AGITATORS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST COALITION WITH BOURGEOISIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 3.

Agitators at Tashkent supported by two regiments have declared their independence and rejected the ultimatum of the Government which has sent troops to suppress disorders. The Mussulmans and Military Cadets at Tashkent are opposing the rebels and the Cadets have occupied the fortress.

At the Democratic Conference the majority of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates protested against coalition with the bourgeoisie and a deputation of two hundred persons declaring that they represented half a million workers accompanied by soldiers attempted to force their way into the Conference to protest against the coalition and demand immediate peace. Six members of the deputation were admitted.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY CONGRESS.

GEN. BOTHA ON INCONCLUSIVE PEACE.

REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA REPUDIATED.

"PLAYING WITH FIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PRETORIA, Oct. 2.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 3.

At the opening of the South African Party Congress the Chairman, Mr. Van Heerden, Minister of Agriculture, dealing with the subject of industries, congratulated the country on its great progress and unprecedented prosperity notwithstanding the war.

General Botha, in the course of his address, emphasised the fact that the war had been forced upon the Allies and that the only thing to do now was to fight to a finish. An inconclusive peace, he said, would only mean another and perhaps a greater war in the future, which would constitute a serious menace to Africa. Let the peace, General Botha added, be one which would be beneficial to the whole world and enable every country to shape its future on a sound basis.

NATIONALIST AIM IN REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA.

Referring to the Republican propaganda, General Botha pointed out that the people of South Africa lived under a constitution which granted every kind of liberty. It now seemed, he said, as though the Nationalists wished to break down the constitution which they themselves had helped to draft. The Nationaliste, he asserted, were not in earnest but only wished to gain a few votes. He was second to none in love for the republican system but he warned the propagandists that they were playing with fire.

In conclusion General Botha denied the rumours of coalition with the Unionists, maintaining that it would be dangerous to swap the horses in the middle of a fast running stream and dangerous to go in for new ventures when the main object should be to see the war brought to a successful issue.

GENERAL SMUTS THANKED.

Resolutions thanking General Smuts for his services and hoping for his safe return, also providing land settlement for returned soldiers, were unanimously passed.

The Cape branch of the South African Party presented General Botha with a eulogistic address emphasising the support of a large majority of the people of the Cape Province.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

The Congress debated the question of reunion with the Nationalists and finally passed a resolution that it was prepared to bring about a better understanding on the basis, firstly, of the maintenance of the Union and the constitution, secondly, of carrying out the obligations connected with that, and thirdly, of the maintenance of the South African party principles.

Both the mover and the seconder emphasised that that they could have nothing to do with the Nationalist Republican propaganda which would be fatal to any possibility of a reunion. Subsequent discussion disclosed a clear and emphatic repudiation of the Republican propaganda. An amended motion was unanimously passed, endorsing Mr. Merriman's anti-republican resolution as accepted during the last session of the Parliament.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The general situation in Britain has been most satisfactory since February. The failure of the submarines intensifies daily, resulting in the enemy increasing his air-raids and in no decrease in shipping arrivals and sailings. Successful defence against U boats and aeroplanes has increased. Prisoners state that the disappointment in Berlin is general, the result being one quarter of the expected sinking.

Standard shipbuilding is rapidly increasing the safety margin. The harvest and our stocks of food are better than the best expectations, and the potato supply is enough to serve the Allies. The new Food Controller is organising economy on practical lines.

The Germans are suppressing news of the defeat on the Western Front and are making preparations for a fresh retreat.

The Russian Army is casting its bad elements and reorganised formations are doing well, holding up a hundred enemy divisions.

German gold is still being dangerously employed in Russia and enemy agents are being continually arrested.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

AUTONOMY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUE DEMANDS.

The programme of political reconstruction that educated India is pressing with ever-increasing vigour is remarkable in three respects, writes Mr. Nihal Singh in the "Pall Mall Gazette.":

First of all, the demand is made jointly by Indians of all races and creeds. They have sunk all differences that divided them in the past, and stand united before the whole world. For the first time in their history the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress are pulling in the same direction. This unanimity marks a new era in the development of Indian character.

Secondly, the demand for constitutional reform is being made in an orderly, constitutional manner. The movement is not disfigured with impatience. Indians do not ask Britain to stop in the midst of war to reorganise the system of Indian governance, except in such respects where the introduction of changes will enable India to pull its weight in the world-conflict that has entered upon its fourth year. They merely demand that the British shall state "whatever be the object of" their "rule in India," and "give some instalment to show that they are in real earnest," to use the memorable words employed in the House of Commons by Mr. Montagu five days before he was appointed the Secretary of State for India.

Thirdly, educated India is not asking for the moon—to use the picturesque phraseology employed by Lord Morley when the last instalments of constitutional reforms for India were being discussed during the last decade. It is not even urging Britain to make a new departure, but is pleading with her to travel farther on the path that she has already chalked out for herself.

MORE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Eight years ago Lord Morley and the late Lord Minto enlarged the Indian Legislatures—both Imperial and Provincial—and strengthened the Indian element in them. Members of all the Legislative Councils were given privileges of interpellation and of moving resolutions.

To-day educated India wants a further expansion of the councils and a further strengthening of the Indian element in them. The scheme of post-war reforms prepared and adopted by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League asks for the enlargement of all the councils and the reduction of the official element to one-fifth of the number of members in all these councils, the other four-fifths to be "elected directly by (the) people on as broad a franchise as possible.

A further extension of the right of putting supplementary questions to the Executive and of introducing Bills other than money Bills is demanded. The "right of revising Indian tariffs and Customs duties, of imposing, altering, or removing any tax or cess, modifying the existing system of currency and banking, and granting any aids or bounties to any or all deserving and nascent industries of the country" is also asked for.

Be it noted that these and other concessions are demanded subject to the necessary safeguards. For instance, it is provided in the scheme above referred to that no Bill passed by any Provincial Legislative Council shall become law until the head of the province has given his assent; and that the Governor-General shall have the right to veto any measure. The power of vetoing any measure passed by any Indian Legislative is reserved to the Crown. The scheme expressly stipulates that the Supreme Legislative Council "shall have no power to interfere with the Government of India's direction of the military affairs and the foreign political relations of India, including the declaration of war, the making of peace, and the entering into treaties."

INDIA'S GOAL.

Eight years ago Lord Morley admitted an Indian into the Governor-General's Executive Council or Cabinet. That example was quickly followed in the major provinces that had Executive Councils. Indians are anxious to see this reform carried further. They ask that half the members of all the Executive Councils be Indians. To ensure their representative character, they demand that these members be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Councils. They also urge that the wholesome practice of recruiting the Cabinet from the ranks of publicists be introduced in India, and permanent officials be debarred from entering them.

Indians wish to see the powers of the Government of India extended by making it independent, as far as possible, of the interference of the Secretary of State for India in administrative and legislative matters. They plead for the readjustment of the relationship of the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the basis of that existing between the Colonial Secretary and the Dominions; and for the abolition of the Indian Secretary's Council.

Among other matters, the scheme propounded by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League asks for the grant of the King's Commission and of the privilege of volunteering to Indians. If quickly made, these concessions will enable India greatly to increase her contribution to the Empire's Armies in the field.

All these demands put together fall short of complete Home Rule. But the concessions asked for would advance India considerably towards her goal—autonomy in the British Empire.

INTERNED MOSLEM LEADERS.

APPEAL FOR RELEASE.

RESENTMENT AT CONTINUANCE OF INTERNMENT.

UNSUPPORTED ALLEGATIONS.

PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE IN THEM.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

MR. TILAK'S STRONG PLEA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday at Shantaram's "Wadi," Mugbhat Lane, Bombay, to ask for the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather about 10,000 people assembled, including a goodly number of Mahomedans.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, proposing that Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai should take the chair, said that Mr. Desai, a young and promising advocate of the High Court, was a great acquisition to the Home Rule cause. (Cheers.) It was in the fitness of things that a Hindu gentleman should preside on an occasion when they met to ask for the release of their two Mahomedan brethren. (Cheers.) It showed the unity of purpose and interests which were represented by the educated classes of India (cheers) and it was a reply to those Anglo-Indian critics who tried to differentiate between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and it further showed that when an injustice was done to India the Hindus and the Mahomedans spoke with one voice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ratansi Dharamsey seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who was received with cheers, then said:—

We meet together to-night to consider a matter of grave importance at once delicate and difficult and we must approach the consideration thereof in such a manner as would advance our cause and give no handle to our opponents to impede or hamper us in the great task that lies before us.

The meeting of the 18th of September last was convened for the purpose of reiterating our protest against the internments of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, but before the meeting was actually held news of their release was received and the meeting of protest was turned into one of congratulations and satisfaction. The speakers on that occasion referred to the expected release of our Mahomedan brethren, Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali (cheers), two of the leaders of advanced Mahomedan thought and feeling in this country. It was then confidently expected, nay, almost taken for granted that the order for their disinternment would follow immediately on the release of Mrs. Besant and her associates and from what we now know it is clear that steps were taken for the purpose of achieving that end and it is not a matter of small regret and concern that the Government of India should have stayed its hands in the matter, putting forward certain ostensible grounds for their decision which I propose to examine later on.

It also now appears that the question of assurances to be received from or on behalf of Mrs. Besant and her associates, as well as from Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali (cheers), had been taken up almost simultaneously and that what had been the opinion of Government in the past as to their respective conduct would appear to have had really no bearing on the question. It also appears that had the Government got the necessary and proper assurances to which they thought themselves entitled they were prepared to cancel the order of internment against Mrs. Besant and her associates, as well as Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and the confident expectations went to such an extent that enquiries and messages of congratulations reached in large volume Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali on their early release from internment.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S STATEMENT.

In answer to the question put by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Sir William Vincent answered as follows:—

> Restrictions were imposed on Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali not merely for their violent language, but also because they expressed freely their sympathy with the King's enemy thus endangering public safety. Enquiries recently made show that their attitude has not materially changed and Government did not think it desirable to remove the restrictions.

The statement has been received with keen disappointment and dismay throughout the length and breadth of this country and particularly by the Mahomedans. Had the Home Member taken the public more into his confidence by citing any of the writings and speeches of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, on which the statement was based that they freely expressed and promoted sympathy with the King's enemies, the public would have acquiesced in the situation if the writings and speeches bore the interpretation put upon them by the Government and their advisers. On the other hand, if those writings and speeches did not bear the interpretation it would have given an opportunity to Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, as well as the public, to repel the charge made against Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali in the answer of the Home Member. In the absence of any such information the public can only rely on the impressions that they may have of the attitude of the two interned brothers on the question of the great European conflict prior to their internment.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE INTERNED.

Of all their writings one outstanding document is the article in the "Comrade," written on the occasion of the declaration of the war against Turkey and that article, if I mistake not, summed up the whole of the attitude which they took up and which they required the Mussalmans of India to adopt, viz., that on the declaration of the war between Great Britain and Turkey, the Mussalmans of India owed unswerving allegiance to the King-Emperor and that there was a parting of the ways between the Mussalmans of India on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire on the other, however much they might have wished that proper diplomatic steps might have avoided the great catastrophe.

Knowing as the Government of India must have done the public feeling in the matter of the decision which they were going to come to, the Government of India would have only done bare justice by referring the public to any writings and speeches of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali on which they based their serious and specific indictment. The public naturally relied on the assurance conveyed by those who knew the two brothers intimately that there was nothing further from their thought than to do anything which would directly or indirectly amount to sympathy with the King's enemy and the public naturally would continue to believe thus unless the Government of India would take them into their confidence and support the charges by specific reference to the acts and conduct, writings and speeches of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Continuing, as they thus do to be of that belief that the loyalty of the two brothers to the Crown is unquestioned and unquestionable, they next turn to see whether there is anything in the events which immediately preceded the present decision of the Government of India to find whether anything in these events can support the indictment made against Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

THE MUDDLE OF THE C. I. D.

In the first place it must be observed that if the Government of India wanted an assurance as to the future conduct of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali they could not have selected a better man than the Raja Saheb of Mahumabad (cheers) for the purpose. He specially undertook, as it now appears, to interview the two brothers so as to be able to convey the necessary and proper assurance from them to the Government of India in the matter and yet while the assurance was to be obtained from such a proper and reliable source, source at once relied upon by the public of this country as well as by Government, the latter for some unexplained reason allowed the C. I. D. through their chief also to make a move, the result of which has been unfortunate from the point of view of the public as well as Government and while intending not to attribute any uncharitable motive to those who were responsible for allowing the institution of this double agency, one may say this that in a delicate matter of this kind and under the conditions in which the feelings and sentiments of the two brothers must have naturally been considerably excited, the one agency to avoid was the C. I. D. That the C. I. D. have muddled the matter seriously though not beyond recall is undoubtedly correct. We have now had in a recent issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" a full account of the events which immediately preceded the statement of the Home Member. The only substantial difference between the undertaking as drafted by Sir Charles Cleveland and as offered by the two brothers really lies in the words "without prejudice to our allegiance to Islam" and it is gratifying to note that after the conversation with the two brothers the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad was in a position to wire to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah that he was thoroughly satisfied as to the unflinching loyalty of the two brothers to the British Crown. (Hear, hear.)

The sources of the enquiries that are referred to in the answer of the Home Member could only be two. I have already referred to one of them and the most reliable and unquestionable, namely, that of the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad than whom no greater friend amongst the Mahomedans exists of the people as well as of the Government of India. The other source of inquiry is the C. I. D. The public do not know and are entitled to assume that except in the form of the undertaking offered there is nothing else that stands and at least nothing else that stood in the way of the order of disinternment of the two brothers.

THE HONEST UNDERTAKING OF THE TWO BROTHERS.

It is in the light of the assurances received from reliable sources that the form of the undertaking as offered by the two brothers has to be examined and not in the spirit of prejudice or of bitterness and in that view it would appear to any unbiassed mind that the addition made by the two brothers to the undertaking can only proceed from persons who are at once candid, sincere, honest, loyal and honourable, that they do not wish even to have any mental reservation in the matter for it is quite clear that any person considering the matter from a lower point of view might have signed the undertaking as drafted by Sir Charles Cleveland and yet kept the mental reservation which was expressed by the two brothers. The expression standing by itself "without prejudice," is the one that is reserved to every subject of the Indian Empire by the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen Victoria (cheers) when she assumed the Government of this country and the memorable words must be quoted again:—

> Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging the gratitude, the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observance but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority (that is the Government of India here) under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure. (Hear, hear).

KING EDWARD'S DECLARATION.

Fifty years later, it was the proud privilege of King-Emperor Edward the Seventh in his proclamation to the peoples of India to be able to declare:

> "No man among my subjects has been favoured molested or disquieted by reason of his religious belief or worship:" Similar assurances were given by the present King-Emperor even after the outbreak of War. You have therefore the highest authority for the reservation which finds a place in the undertaking as offered by Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and there should have been no hesitation on the part of the authorities to accept the same. It is and must be the desire of every subject of the Crown in this great conflict to support the authority of Government while at the same time there is a reciprocal duty which the Government owes to the subjects of placing all their acts and the reasons therefore before the public in such a manner that the public may be able to appreciate the justice of those acts and in consequence give them their loyal support and we trust that either the indictment made against Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali contained in the answer of the Home Member may be fully supported or the decision of the Government to keep them interned may be revised.

THE VICEROY'S EXHORTATION AND THE INTERNMENT.

In this connection there is one more consideration of paramount importance which has to be borne in mind. In the recent speeches made by his Excellency the Viceroy he has invited the people of India to create and maintain a quiet and dispassionate state of circumstances in view of the visit of the Secretary of State to this country so that the important question relating to the reconstruction of the Government of India may be discussed in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation in the best interests of the Empire. It cannot be ignored that the Mahomedan community of India implicitly believing as they do in the unflinching loyalty of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali are naturally agitated over their continued internment and they have marked their confidence in Mohamed Ali by his nomination as the President of the forthcoming meeting of the Moslem League. (Cheers.). They fully expected that by the time the next meeting of the Moslem League would take place the order of internment against Mohamed Ali would be discontinued and that he would be able to guide the deliberations of the Moslem League in their next meeting. Those deliberations would be of a momentous character as on those deliberations and those of the Indian National Congress at their next meeting would largely depend how the case for India is to be presented before Mr. Montagu.

NEED FOR LIBERATION OF MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there has been a feeling widespread of dissatisfaction and disappointment at the decision which the Government have, for the time being, arrived at, and if for nothing else, for attaining the very end which his Excellency the Viceroy has in view, namely, to secure a harmonious and dispassionate co-operation of the people of this country in the great task undertaken by him, it would be desirable in the highest interests of the Empire that the order of internment against Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali should be rescinded. For such a step, while it will secure all that is desired, is not of such an irrevocable nature that there can be any serious difficulty or embarassment to the Government in taking the step. The advantage to be gained from such a step would largely outweigh any apprehension that may be entertained by the Government and their advisers and that by the order for disinternment his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be able to comply with the words of the King-Emperor with greater effect that:

> "No man amongst my subjects has been molested or disquited by reason of his religious belief or worship." For these reasons we trust the Government of India will see their way to revise the decision they have come to and shall soon be able to hear that the Government have graciously taken the step which will serve the best interests of the Empire. (Prolonged cheers.)

MR B G TILAK.

Mr. B. G. Tilak who spoke in Marathi said that it was not possible to state the case more fully than that put by the Chairman of the meeting. Everybody at the meeting knew the purpose for which they had met there. They had met there so that they could get the release of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. (Cheers). When Mrs. Besant was released they had hoped that these brothers also would be released. Mrs. Besant had been liberated so that they could have a quiet and dispassionate atmosphere when Mr. Montagu came to India. Was it not incumbent then on the Government to set these brothers at liberty to gain that end in a greater measure? There were six or seven crores of Mahomedans in the country and was it not the duty of Government to bring peace among all these people? (Cheers). Now the Government had discovered that if Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali were liberated just now there would be internal disorder, but they were told of this only now, as they were given to understand at the time of the internment some three years ago that it was on account of their writings in the "Comrade" that they had been interned. If the peace of the country had not been disturbed up till now, was it possible that it could be disturbed after their release?

WHERE WAS THE NEED FOR INTERNMENT?

The Government had been telling them time and again during the last many years that the Mahomedans were a loyal people. Then where was the necessity for keeping them in internment? (Cheers.). Unless these brothers were liberated there would be no peace, not only among the Mahomedans, but amongst the Hindus also. (Cheers). The time has gone by when they could say that Hindus and Mahomedans would quarrel with each other over this matter of release; both of them with a united voice now asked that they should be released. (Cheers.) Both these great communities were now fighting a constitutional battle for the sake of Self-Government. (Cheers.) Therefore, it was folly on the part of the authorities not to set them at liberty. (Cheers.)

LOYALTY *VERSUS* SERVILITY.

That loyalty was real which showed the defects of the Government to the authorities. Loyalty should not be confused with servility. (Applause.) It was their desire that the Government should grant their request, but whether they granted it or not, it was their duty to tell the Government what they thought about the matter. He then moved the following resolution:—

> That this meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, has learnt with regret of the decision of the Government of India not to release Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and having regard to the published draft of the undertaking proposed to be given by Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, this meeting is unable to understand on what grounds the statement of Sir William Vincent that they "freely expressed and promoted sympathy with the King's enemies" and that "the Government of India are not satisfied that their attitude has materially changed in this repect" is based; and this meeting earnestly believing that nothing was ever further from their minds than "to express and promote sympathy with King's enemies," earnestly urges his Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India to reconsider the matter, with a view to order their release, by which act Mahomedan sentiment will be appeased and the peaceful and conciliatory atmosphere for which his Excellency the Viceroy has pleaded at this juncture and which all sections of the Indian community desire will be wholly assured.

There were no differences now between the two communities of Mahomedans and Hindus. (Cheers.)

BUREAUCRACY'S ABUSE OF POWERS.

Whenever any new powers were given to the bureaucracy they invariably found that they were abused by them. The people wanted that everything should be made public in regard to the internments of these two brothers, but the Government always trotted out the Defence of India Act. (Cheers.) He had no doubt that the resolution would be passed unanimously. (Loud cheers.)

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, seconding the resolution in Urdu, said he rejoiced to see so many of his co-religionists present there that evening to join their Hindu brethren in a protest against the continued internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. At the same time he could not help thinking that this was a matter in which Mahomedans should have themselves taken the lead. It was nearly three years now since the two gifted brothers had been interned, and it was a melancholy reflection that the Mahomedan community had remained indolent and apathetic. Were that not so and had they bestirred themselves in making suitable representations to the authorities with anything like their former unity of purpose and zeal, it was not too much to say that Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali would have been released long since. He said this the more confidently as the official case,—if it might be so called,—which had now been declared against the internees appeared to him to be so extraordinarily inadequate and unconvincing. Sir William Vincent had made certain unsupported allegations against Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. But they were of so grave a character that the Mussalmans of India must insist upon the most complete substantiation of the same before reconciling themselves to the prolonged and unjudicial incarceration of two of their most popular and most highly respected leaders. When had Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali freely expressed their sympathy with the King's enemies as was alleged by the Home Member? What was the evidence for it? No one who had known the two brothers, as the speaker did, could possibly share such delusions regarding them, and in any case, on principle, it was necessary to insist that the fullest proof, and preferably a judicial finding, should precede so grave a step as the internment for an indefinite period of great public leaders.

THE ROLE OF THE C. I. D.

That was a position they could not surrender in respect even of much humbler individuals than those on whose behalf they had met that evening,—the more so as the Government was known to act in such matters on the information, if not the instigation, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and that was a department for which the public at large did not entertain a shred of confidence. (Cheers.) To their intense surprise and regret the C. I. D. had been allowed to be to the fore even in the recent negotiations that took place respecting the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, following upon the earlier sympathetic utterance of the Home Member in the Imperial Council. It was the universal feeling among all thoughtful people that Government would have better consulted their own dignity and the interests of public weal by entrusting the task to a more suitable agency. Had that been done the unfortunate and essentially unnecessary deadlock that had apparently arisen over the two drafts, would probably have been avoided. It was the fervent hope of all well-wishers of the country and of the Government that the situation might yet be rectified. It was in this belief, and having regard to the overwhelming advantages that would thereby accrue to the public life and contentment of the people, that they had met together to urge upon the Government to reconsider their decision.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The appeal they were making, the appeal that all India was making to the authorities with rare fervour, was not exclusively or even mainly in the interests of the internees. Neither Mr. Mohamed Ali nor Mr. Shaukat Ali was likely to be reduced to the surrender of any cherished principle by coercion, whether their internment lasted for another three years or another ten years for that matter. The indomitable spirit that radiated from the communication of their mother was in itself sufficient guarantee of the steadfastness of her sons. (Cheers.) But an infinitely more important issue than any merely personal considerations was involved in this matter. The vital interests of the Mahomedan community in the near future, and the cause of the country as a whole, required the release of the interned. They were all aware that this year's sessions of the Congress and of the Moslem League would have an unprecedented importance. Mr. Mohamed Ali had been elected to the presidentship of the Moslem League by the unanimous suffrage of his co-religionists throughout India. For him not to be able to participate in the forthcoming deliberations would mean a serious loss and a great blow to Mussalman interests. They all felt that the Government could not brush away so weighty a consideration. A great policy of conciliation had been inaugurated in India, and the Viceroy had already given proofs of his earnestness in that behalf. Let not the urgent and supreme work of reconsiliation be only half done, and a great and loyal community left labouring under a sense of keen grievance. Mr. Hossain concluded with an expression of hope that the Mussalmans will not fail to press their representations on the attention of the Government until such time as they had secured justice for their interned leaders. (Cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, supporting the resolution in Gujerati, said that that meeting proved there now no longer existed any differences of opinion between the Hindus and Mahomedans. Both were sons of the same country and were prepared to serve their country to the utmost. The whole country with one voice asked Government to release Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. It was absurd to suppose that the two brothers could have sympathised with the King's enemies. All India was loyal to the core to the British Government and it was the height of absurdity to suppose that the loyal people of India could ever think of sympathising with the King's enemies.

AGITATION FOR RELEASE.

They had obtained the release of Mrs. Besant by dint of sustained constitutional agitation and they would make still greater efforts constitutionally and loyally to obtain the release of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. As long as these two were not released, it would be impossible to obtain that calm atmosphere which they all desired.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he was very grateful for the opportunity to support the resolution, which he would do in a very few words, as had it not been his duty to come there at all costs as a friend of Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali, he would have been unable to attend the meeting. Knowing Mohamed Ali and his brothers as he did, he could not believe the statement that they were likely to express or promote sympathy with the King's enemies. He would sooner be dead than stand on any platform and support any one who encouraged the King's enemies. But he knew that it was not true of his two friends. They had absolutely no other proof than the mere statement of Sir W. Vincent. The public were entitled to know what evidence the Government had, on which to base such a statement. They had the statement of that brave old lady, the mother of these two gentlemen, of the whole negotiations that took place between the Government and the two brothers. They had not a single word from the Government to justify the insinuation that in making that statement, inspired as it obviously was by sincerity and loyalty, that lady was acting a hypocrisy and a lie. What was there in the undertaking offered by Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, which should prevent the Government from accepting it? It was an honest and loyal undertaking. Were they not entitled to say that anything they undertook, was without prejudice to Islam? Islam was not the King's enemies. And in view of the intrigue that had been on foot to transfer the Caliphate, which would be a breach of the Queen's proclamation, they were justified in protecting their spiritual allegiance, which the King-Emperor had promised to respect. As honest gentlemen they had given an undertaking which was in consonance with their conscience. So long as the grounds on which the statement of Sir William Vincent were based, were not openly laid before the public, so long would they, the friends and admirers of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, refuse to believe in the allegation that was made against them. (Cheers.)

Hakim Abu Yusaf Ispahani further supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

COPIES OF RESOLUTION TO MR. MONTAGU AND VICEROY.

The Chairman then moved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, and H. E. the Viceroy, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. A. B. Kolhatker, seconded by Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

ALLIED AIR-RAID ON ST. DENIS WESTREM.

FIFTEEN GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Oct. 3.

It is reported that fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed in the allied air raid on the St. Denis Westrem aerodrome on September 30th.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

AN IMPRESSION.

Last night's meeting to ask for the release of the two tribunes of Moslem democracy, Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, was one of the hugest and most enthusiastic cosmopolitan meetings in Bombay I have attended during the last two years, giving an indication of the regard and love in which the two interned leaders are held by all classes of people. A unanimous spirit of resentment at the non-release of the two brothers and Sir William Vincent's unsustainable reply to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council pervaded the meeting which was expressed in the vociferous cheering accorded to speaker after speaker as he rose to plead for the liberation of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, not merely that they may be restored to personal freedom but that in that realisation may be vindicated the interests of India. The Presidency accorded to a Hindu, as Mr. S. R. Bomanji pointed out, was a striking illustration of the unity that prevailed between the Hindu and the Moslem. Mr. Desai's speech was a model of what a well-reasoned and dispassionate speech should be on a delicate subject.

All speeches were phenomenally good. Mr. Tilak spoken in Marathi. His steady reasoning, telling style and forceful presentation were seen at their best. A Hindu among Hindus, he moved the resolution of the evening. To the lusty cheering which too frequently punctuated his admirable speech, the Mussalmans contributed by no means the least. They could be second to none in appreciation of the Hindu-Moslem unity represented in Mr. Tilak pleading for the release of the two Moslem leaders.

As in the fitness of things Mr. Syud Hossain seconded the resolution. He spoke in Urdu. To say truth, I have never known him approach his last night's performance at any time before, even though I have heard him speak a score of times. He was splendid,—more fluent in his Urdu than I have known him in English.

Mr. Jamnadas who supported the motion spoke in Gujarati and was greeted with the customary ovation. He spoke, as ever, with deep conviction.

Mr. Horniman came next. He is usually very self-composed. I have never known him nervous. Yesterday he undoubtedly exhibited an amount of feeling for his "friends". He was considerably moved. Speaking at the pitch of his voice, —a great strain for a convalescent—he betrayed for the first time to me at any rate an emotion which I have never suspected in him. There was some repetition in what he said, but not shorne of that telling logic which has always characterised him.

Mr. Isaphani supported the appeal for the release of the interned.

Watching all this and as deeply moved as any other among that huge audience of close upon 10,000 people of every stamp and order, sat one fretting that he was out of the struggle and had no chance to add his weak voice in support of the powerful protest issuing from Bombay against an executive order which, zealously guarded from any judicial examination or legal enquiry, was subjecting two respected leaders to grave hardships and suffering. He sat fully conscious of, and with a mind to tell his hearers if he got a chance to address any, that the "shame" which they cried against those members of the executive whom they conceived to be unjust ought, properly, to be directed against themselves, against them and him that they had lain in easy somnolence with but a long-drawn sigh now and again to vouchsafe to those whom it was theirs to respect and love and until whose liberation they may not rest with self-respect.

"KAUSIKA."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency returned to Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday morning from Bombay.

Their Excellencies opened the Lady Willingdon War Hospital on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. H. B. Huddleston, Agent, Burma Railways, left for Rangoon, Simla, yesterday to attend the Railway Conference.

It is understood that Harkishen Lal and Rai Sahib Dr. Hiralal, who were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Punjab Conference have since expressed their inability to accept those offices. No one has yet been appointed instead.

Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Wadia, Arundale, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and A. Rangaswami Ayengar, left Madras on Tuesday evening for Allahabad to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting.

Sir Shankaran Nair has arrived at Benares and is visiting the Central Hindu College and schools.

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

We have received the following contributions towards the above fund:—

Mrs. Nilamma	.....	Rs. 100
Mrs. V. N. Savakoor	.....	„ 10

The "Calcutta Gazette" publishes a communiqué issued by the Indian Munitions Board, which states that the supply of binoculars for use in Mesopotamia is now adequate for the present demands. Further offers need not be made by the public.

The Manager, J. B. Railway, states that the line between Marwar Junction and Marwar Pali is now repaired and through communication has been restored from Wednesday.

HOME RULE

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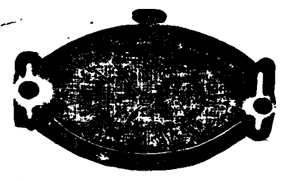

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HIS WIFE'S HONOUR.

SHOOTING OF COUNT "JUSTIFIABLE."

DUEL, CHALLENGE.

HUSBAND'S PATHETIC LETTER.

Sensational disclosures were made at the resumption of the inquest on August 20 at Paddington on the Russian, Anton Baumberg, 32, known as "Count de Borch," who was found dead at a boarding-house in Porchester-place, Hyde Park, with ten gunshot wounds in his body, and in connection with whose death Lieut. Douglas Macolm, R.F.A., is under remand on a charge of murder. The jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide in self-defence."

The Coroner read extracts from a shorthand note taken at an inquiry made by Major Dunlop and Mr. Curtis Bennett in regard to a man calling himself Count de Borch. These showed that the "Count" had stated: "You will admit that the laws of this country give a man the right to change his name. My name is Anton Baumberg." He said he had served as a volunteer in the Russian Army, and had changed his surname because it was a Jewish name.

Baumberg also stated that he came to England in 1910, and was employed with Messrs. Waring and Gillow. He denied that he called himself "Count." He was in Berlin just before the war broke out. Asked what he was doing there, he replied that his firm were intending to build a country house for the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg. Other questions referred to a "Baroness Baumberg," and to a Mrs. Meyer.

The question was asked: "You have been associated with a woman whom we have believed to be a spy?" The "Count" replied: "Not to my knowledge."

"I DID IT FOR MY HONOUR."

A mercantile clerk named Stephen Pasqua, who occupied a room in the building where Baumberg lived, said he heard a scuffle and then four or five shots in rapid succession. He opened the door and saw a man coming down. The man was quite cool, and said: "Don't worry. It is quite all right," and went downstairs.

A constable said that Malcolm came up to him in the street and said, "I want you to go to No. 3, Porchester-place. I have shot a man." They went to the house, and witness found the "Count" bleeding from the head and chest. He was dressed only in a pyjama jacket, and the bed was disarranged. At the station Malcolm said, "It is quite correct." On him was a photograph.

"It is Mr. Malcolm's wife," observed the Coroner.

It was stated that letters were found in the "Count's" room, including some from Mrs. Malcolm to him. When charged at the police station with murder, Malcolm said: "Very well, I did it for my honour."

WIFE'S DRAMATIC STORY.

A remarkable story was then told by Mrs. Dorothy Vera Malcolm, wife of Lieut. Malcolm. She said she lived in a flat at Cadogan-square, and first met the "Count" at a friend's house on April 1. He asked permission to call on her, and did so. She afterwards saw him frequently. He told her that he had no real title. He was a Russian Pole, and his passport was with his luggage on a German station, and it was impossible to get it. At the outbreak of war he was in Berlin and had to go away, as he would probably have been shot as an English spy.

Mrs. Malcolm said that shortly before July 15 she was staying in a village in Hampshire with a friend. The "Count" was also staying there, both being guests.

The Coroner: Did you know your husband was coming home on leave?—No; it was about noon, and I was upstairs in the Count's bedroom.

Who was present?—The Count. I heard my husband call from halfway up the stairs. He pushed the door wide open and came in. There was a frightful scene, as my husband objected to the Count.

What did he say?—He did not say much, but struck deceased with his fists. The latter fell down and fainted.

Did you ever mention deceased to your husband in correspondence?—Yes, several times.

Mentioned him as an ordinary friend?—Yes.

You made no disclosures?—No.

Did your husband say why he asasulted the deceased?—No.

Witness added that she went into her bedroom and her husband followed her. "I implored him to divorce me."

Did you tell him there had been intimate relations between you and the Count —Yes.

What did he say?—He said he could not possibly divorce me.

Did he try fervently to persuade you to give up the deceased?—Yes.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

Witness said her husband wrote the following letter to the Count:

To the Count de Borch.—You refuse to fight. All right. I challenge you to a duel, pistols or swords. You can take the choice. Tell me when you want to meet me. As soon as possible, please. Seconds will be a difficulty to me, but I will get one. D. Malcolm.

The following letter, written by Mrs. Malcolm to the Count, was also read:

"Wolfheart,—I was so happy to receive your letter, and to know that you are well; and, of course, hearing from you comforts me a little. D. has written you, and if the dreadful affair comes off I think I shall die. Wolf, write to me, and seal your letters to Piper (the maid), and give my love to Bunny, and tell her I have not a moment, as D. never leaves me, or I would write her. I am so sorry to have let her in for a horrible scene. . . . I am half dazed—I cannot write all that is in my heart—my love to my Wolf.—Squee." Squee, said witness was her pet name.

A letter written by Lieutenant Malcolm ran:

"Count Antony de Borch,—I have had no reply to my challenge, and in case you have not received the note I again challenge you, and leave the choice of weapons to you. You will see it is better that this should happen in France. Therefore, I earnestly hope you will arrange to get to France as early as possible."

Another letter written by Mrs. Malcolm to the Count said:

"Wolf.—D has gone to the War Office to try and get an extension of leave, and so I am alone and able to write to you. I am thinking of you always. He has written to you again about this wretched duel. What are you going to do about it? It is awful, this uncertainty. . . I have had to promise not to see you till the war is over. For my mother's sake I do it. . . My heart is breaking, so I cannot write sense or what I feel. Will this suffering never end? Be near me in spirit, and thank you for all you said in your letter. . . . I want you dreadfully.—Squee."

"I LOVED THIS MAN."

Continuing, Mrs. Malcolm said she saw the "Count" several times after her husband had gone. When Mr. Malcolm returned to her she told him she had seen the Count. There was a scene, and it was absolutely decided that she could not stay with her husband.

The Coroner: Why not?—Because I loved this man.

The coroner read the following letter, dated August 11, from Malcolm to the Count:

"To Count de Borch.—If I ever hear of you trying to steal or even talk to my wife again, wherever I am I will get leave and hunt you out and will thrash you until I have maimed you for life. This I swear before God, in whom I believe, and who is my witness.—D Malcolm.

"YOUR HONOUR IS SAVED."

The following letter from Malcolm to his wife was dated the day of the tragedy:

My dear very own darling Dorothy,—Dear God, there is a time for everything. Everything points to it that this creature is the most unutterable blackguard ever born. To think that he ever does even speak to you drives me mad. I simply cannot stand it any longer. I am going to thrash him until he is unrecognisable. I may shoot him if he has got a gun. If the inevitable has got to happen, of course I may get it in the neck first. You see I am quite cool. If that happens, oh, believe me my own little darling, my beloved one whom I love so absolutely, believe me, it is for you only. I swear to you that I love you more than any man has ever loved a woman before, and if there is any wrong in me it is because I love you too much. You are a brave woman. You are noble, honourable, and upright, with what a beautiful soul.

I believe in God, and I thank Him from the bottom of my heart for having sent me over in time to save you from this devil incarnate. Your honour is saved. Thank God, oh, thank God. Good-bye. I love you, and I shall go on loving you for eternity. I know I shall meet you in the next world if the worst happens, when you will come to me with open arms, and those beautiful eyes shining, and say to me: "Douggie, I forgive."—Yours for ever and ever, and also lovingly, your husband and very own Douggie.

The Coroner's voice broke as he read the letter.

The jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide in self-defence."

MALCOLM DEFENDS HIS WIFE.

Lieut. Malcolm appeared in the dock at Marylebone Police Court on Aug. 20, and was again remanded. Detective-Sergeant McHattie said that he did not propose to offer any evidence at that stage.

"May I say, sir," said Malcolm, addressing the magistrate, "that I see there are wicked and scurrilous reports in the paper about my wife having had intimate relations with this man. I swear it is absolutely false—absolutely false."

The Magistrate: May I suggest that you say nothing further at this stage?

GERMANY AND NATIVE RACES.

Bishop Frodsham, speaking at Westward Ho, Devon, in mail week, upon the future of the German Colonies, said the Pope had made a suggestion that these Colonies should be returned to Germany. The appeal was based upon ethical grounds, and therefore demanded an ethical answer as distinguished from political. The ethical reason why Germany should not be trusted with the control of native races was that German rights meant native wrongs. It was difficult to place too great emphasis upon the deliberate and cruel exploitation of native races by Germans all over the world. In Africa they had massacred hundreds of thousands. In the South Seas they had stirred up native strife and rebellion against Governments desiring peace and justice for all races. Their theory and practice of acquiring native land could only end in the practical enslaving of the native races. When the natives were pacified by force or dispossessed of the land the Germans were prepared to treat them as well as they treated their domesticated animals. But let the native talk or act upon the assumption that they had rights as men to live under the sun, and they were beaten, imprisoned, maimed, hanged, or shot. These were facts that every Englishman and natives with experience know. To disregard these facts was not only foolish, but ethically wrong. He could only assume that the Pope did not know the facts. The rights of natives must be conserved in any plan for a righteous and lasting peace. This was impossible so long as Germans were unconverted from a policy of force.—The "Morning Post."

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HEROES.

RESPONSE TO THE IDEAL.

The war has brought new opportunities of heroism to us all writes a correspondent of "The Times". Every true Briton in the full strength of his manhood is a soldier, and the business of fighting has become his duty. Men unaccustomed to the bitter task of war have done more than meet its ordeal with courage. They have lived or are still living on an heroic scale. A stretcher-bearer in the fiercest hours of the first battle of Ypres went out again and again to seek the wounded till he was killed by a shell. His companions declared that he more than deserved the V.C., though his self-sacrifice received no official acknowledgment. Thousands of men like him have performed deeds of valour which in previous wars would have won the most coveted of all decorations. Heroism has become commonplace. Nor is it found only when the guns thunder and men go forward to meet the enemy. There are many men and women far from the fighting line who find themselves challenged by new claims to which they are responding with magnificent spirit, unrecognized by others, and even by themselves. Heroism is not less heroic because it is unknown and unrewarded.

But what is heroism? It is not courage alone. Courage is not infrequently a matter of temperament. It is easy for some men to face danger. Good physical condition and lack of imagination frequently enable them to meet peril with an easy indifference which leaves them undismayed. But heroism is something more than this. It is courage inspired by an ideal. Hence heroism has the quality of adventure. This is not always the case with courage. That may be allied to foolhardiness, and express itself in recklessness. Heroism, on the other hand, dares greatly, but it is never heedless. It may even know what fear is, and yet have its own special quality in its response to the ideal. "Are you not afraid?" was a question addressed by an officer to his companion whose face was blanched and pale, as they stood together in the hail of shells. "I am afraid," he replied, "and if you were half as afraid as I am, you would run." He who though conscious of fear is prepared to overcome it by something greater has already turned his face to the magnificence of heroism. "For my part, I am always frightened, and very much so," said the man who has been styled the most brilliantly heroic soldier of our time.

THE SECRET OF HEROISM.

Heroism cannot be achieved except by a definite act of the will. It is true that a man may be quite suddenly challenged by some deadly peril and respond bravely to it without hesitation, as if he were following the natural, almost automatic, movement of his mind. Possibly no one is more surprised than the hero himself, if he is ever able to reflect on the nature of his action and what it might have cost him. But the sudden heroic deed has a long preparation. Its history is determined in the man before it is inscribed on the roll of time. A hero is more often made than born. He is in the truest sense a product of moral forces at work within himself. He may have turned to his duty with the dull compliance of necessity, but he feels the appeal of patriotism, or the bond of fellowship with others, or the high claims of truth and honour, made all the more imperious by the conviction that his life's best is achieved by a faithful response to them. Thus the hero is fashioned, and the dash and brilliance of some feat done in the challenge of sudden danger manifests the spirit which has lain quiescent until the occasion called it forth.

Faith is necessary for the heroic life. It is the achievement of the man who believes in something higher for others and for himself than the best that this world gives. And since we may all believe, we may all lead the heroic life. A nation of heroes is possible, because a nation can have faith. And when that faith is put to the service of a militant religion like Christianity in its conflict against organized evil it is plain that possibilities of heroism abound.

In "Instans Tyrannus" Browning describes in his vivid way the heroism of a friendless and obscure victim of a tyrant's cruelty, who remained unaffected alike by the lure of pleasure or the pain of bitter torture. At last his merciless persecutor prepares everything to inflict a miserable death, only to find himself cheated as he discovers the secret of the high heroism to which he is compelled to do homage:—

The man sprang to his feet,
Stood erect, caught at God's skirts, and prayed!
—So, I was afraid!

This is but another way of enforcing the declaration of the unknown writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, who also reveals the source of true heroism. It is faith in the unseen, faith in God, which ennobles even the weakest character by the alchemy of the Spirit, and gives a man the steady will and clearness of moral decision which leads him with eager joy to offer himself to the service of honour, even though he must perish in his glorious adventure.

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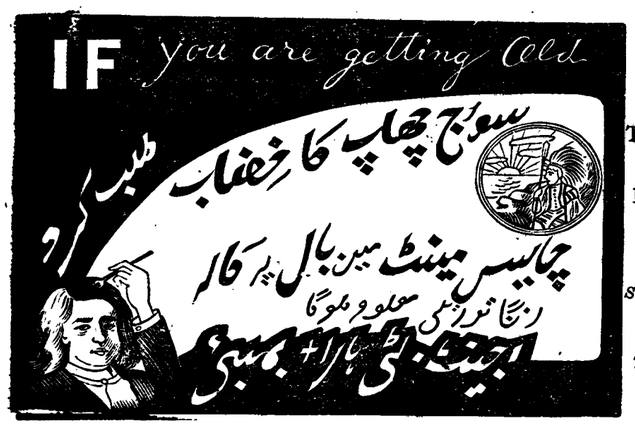

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The storm that went inland near Cuttack yesterday disappeared and a new one is lying off Orissa coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India west, in Central Provinces, and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, south-east of United Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein three; Monywa one; Mergui eleven; Tavoy eight; Neemuch one and half; Indore and Raipur one; Chanda one and half; Jagdalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar and Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Oct. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Oct 3rd	
			1916	1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.57	81.75	80.52	73.70

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.691 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 ,,
Dew Point	76.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.834 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 ,,
Minimum do.	78.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind do. do	218 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.20 ,,
do. year	83.85 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd Oct.....	0.46 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	3	m 0	35	29 11	3	m 6	29	17 0
Thur.	4	m 1	31a	28 2	4	m 6	36a	14 0
Fri	5	m 1	20	29 5	4	m 7	14	17 10
		m 2	6	28 7	5	m 7	15a	14 6
Sat.	6	m 1	57a	26 4		m 8	1	18 10
		m 2	55	27 5	6	m 8	55a	15 11
Sun.	7	m 2	43a	25 1		m 8	37a	19 11
		m 3	49	26 4	7	m 10	12	20 8
Mon.	8	m 3	36a	23 11		9	27a	18 6
		m 4	52	25 4	8	m 0	0a	20 11
Tues.	9	m 4	42a	23 2		10	36a	19 7
		m 6	17	24 11	9	1	19a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 27m.
,, 4 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m
,, 5 (Friday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m.
,, 6 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 25m.
,, 7 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 9 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 23m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	3	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect during day but in excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputaan. The air is damper than usual except in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and south Gujarat and local elsewhere; Rajkot has had 0.25in., Veraval 0.12in., Bhavnagar-Para 5.09in., Surat 0.54in., Ahmedabad 0.64in., Neemuch 1.41in. and Indore 1.07in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpor ehas had 0.40in., Hoshangabad 0.10in., Amraoti 0.12in., Nagpur 0.20in., Chanda 1.48in. and Raipur 0.95in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area; night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.57in. and Karwar 0.25in. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in Hyderabad and lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal appears to be central to-day in the neighbourhood of Raipur. Rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country and in Gujarat and Kathiawar but has decreased in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in Malabar, south Gujarat, Central India West and the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and local in the Konkan and Kathiawar, while some showers have occurred in Rajputana and the United Provinces. The depression may advance further in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in Central India West, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Hyderabad and some showers in the Bombay Deccan. A few showers may occur also in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total since 1st June to date.	Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd Oct.) ..	87.5	75.8	87	..	..	—0.01
Jask	90.7	78.0	0.	..	..	—0.06
Do. (Oct.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Oct.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.0	72.6	69	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi ..	87.8	62.3	74	..	39.66	+17.15
Lahore	87.8	69.6	79	..	26.64	+11.51
Hissar	89.4	71.1	78	..	19.37	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	87.8	75.2	83	..	28.31	+4.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.0	77.8	77	0.05	38.94	+14.51
Mainpuri	89.4	76.4	84	..	30.19	+8.64
Jhansi	88.8	75.8	80	0.07	44.92	+10.57
Cawnpore	89.0	70.1	81	..	45.31	+14.67
Allahabad	88.4	77.8	85	0.28	38.63	+3.98
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96.3	72.0	62	..	10.28	+8.02
Karachi	86.4	72.6	69	..	4.24	—1.69
Ajmer	82.2	72.2	92	..	42.34	+23.47
Jaipore	86.6	73.6	72	..	46.31	+24.00
Kotah	83.8	75.6	86	0.20	54.62	+26.40
Mount Abu	73.9	66.9	67	..	11.96	+01.72
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	89.6	75.7	65	..	21.32	+8.01
Dwarka	84.7	77.1	87	..	12.77	—0.91
Veraval	82.6	77.3	92	0.12	28.99	+7.93
Rajkot	87.4	72.1	85	0.25	29.53	+4.02
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.0	75.0	100	5.09	27.20	+7.09
Surat	89.9	76.3	83	0.54	41.20	+4.76
Ahmedabad	87.2	74.4	91	0.64	38.52	+4.99
Deesa	89.4	75.1	82	..	45.06	+24.84
Neemuch	82.4	70.8	92	1.41	34.44	+27.04
Indore	85.8	73.2	85	1.07	37.10	+9.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.4	74.9	89	0.40	55.72	+4.85
Saugor	85.0	72.0	92	0.04	50.44	+7.99
Hoshangabad	86.4	74.4	89	0.10	61.05	+9.36
Khandwa	86.0	74.3	82	..	45.20	+9.42
Akola	89.4	75.2	79	0.01	24.44	+4.12
Amraoti	87.8	74.8	85	0.12	21.20	—0.19
Nagpur	89.0	76.0	87	0.20	5.31	+1.65
Chanda	86.2	72.6	95	1.48	49.09	+1.75
Raipur	84.4	74.5	86	0.95	60.16	+20.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	75.9	87	0.57	81.74	+12.69
Ratnagiri	88.4	76.1	82	0.01	100a.	+10.20
Marmugao	88.8	74.6	93	0.06	90.11	+8.77
Karwar	82	73.0	90	0.25	124.0	+11.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mangaon	86.4	69.9	80	..	2.67	—6.58
Ahmednagar	82.8	64.2	69	..	20.06	+1.41
Poona	85.0	66.6	80	..	17.06	—4.09
Sholapur	89.3	67.8	74	..	19.84	—3.64
Bijapur	84.0	65.8	69	..	20.46	+5.18
Belgaum	79.0	66.1	92	..	30.18	—3.82
Aurangabad	85.4	67.4	85	..	25.58	+7.00
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	86.1	71.6	85	..	35.30	+17.00
Hyderabad	84.2	70.9	69	..	22.24	—2.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.2	74.4	80	0.50	126.63	+11.68
Calicut	88.0	72.4	87	0.70	68.35	—0.53
Cochin	88.8	72.9	91	0.06	76.41	+4.34
Colombo	84.0	76.8	92	0.03	92.20	+0.42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	77.2	75	..	40.69	+16.92
Bellary	86.3	70.7	69	..	18.51	+7.55
Chittoor	89.0	74.1	78	..	17.22	—2.93
Madras	90.6	76.6	74	..	23.58	+7.98
Bangalore	79.4	68.6	90	..	22.64	+2.43
Coimbatore	84	69.0	74	..	6.25	+0.32
Trichinopoly	89.6	74.8	63	..	20.01	+7.89
Negapatam	92.8	76.3	84	..	40.10	—0.90

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd October, 1917, was 29.857 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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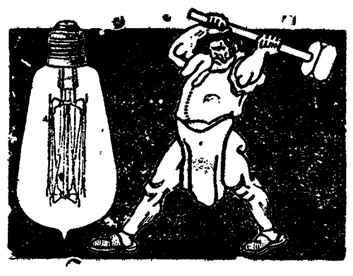

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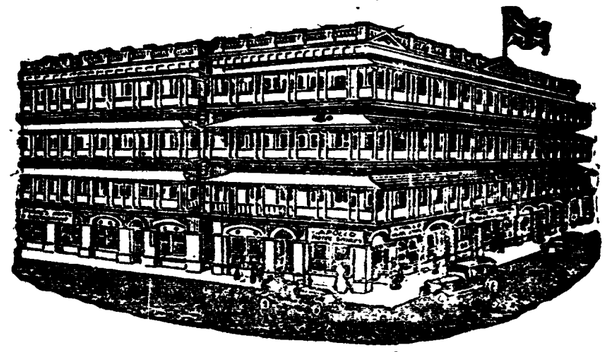

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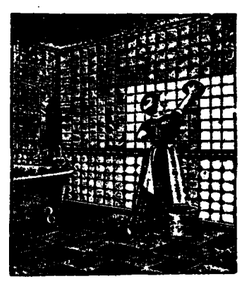

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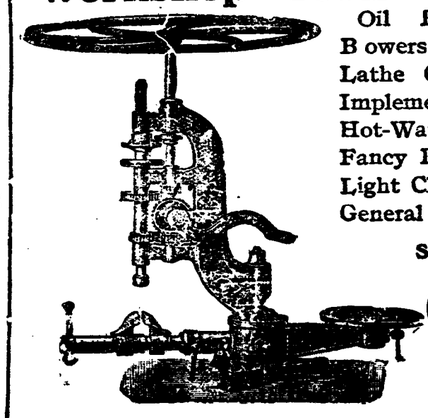

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